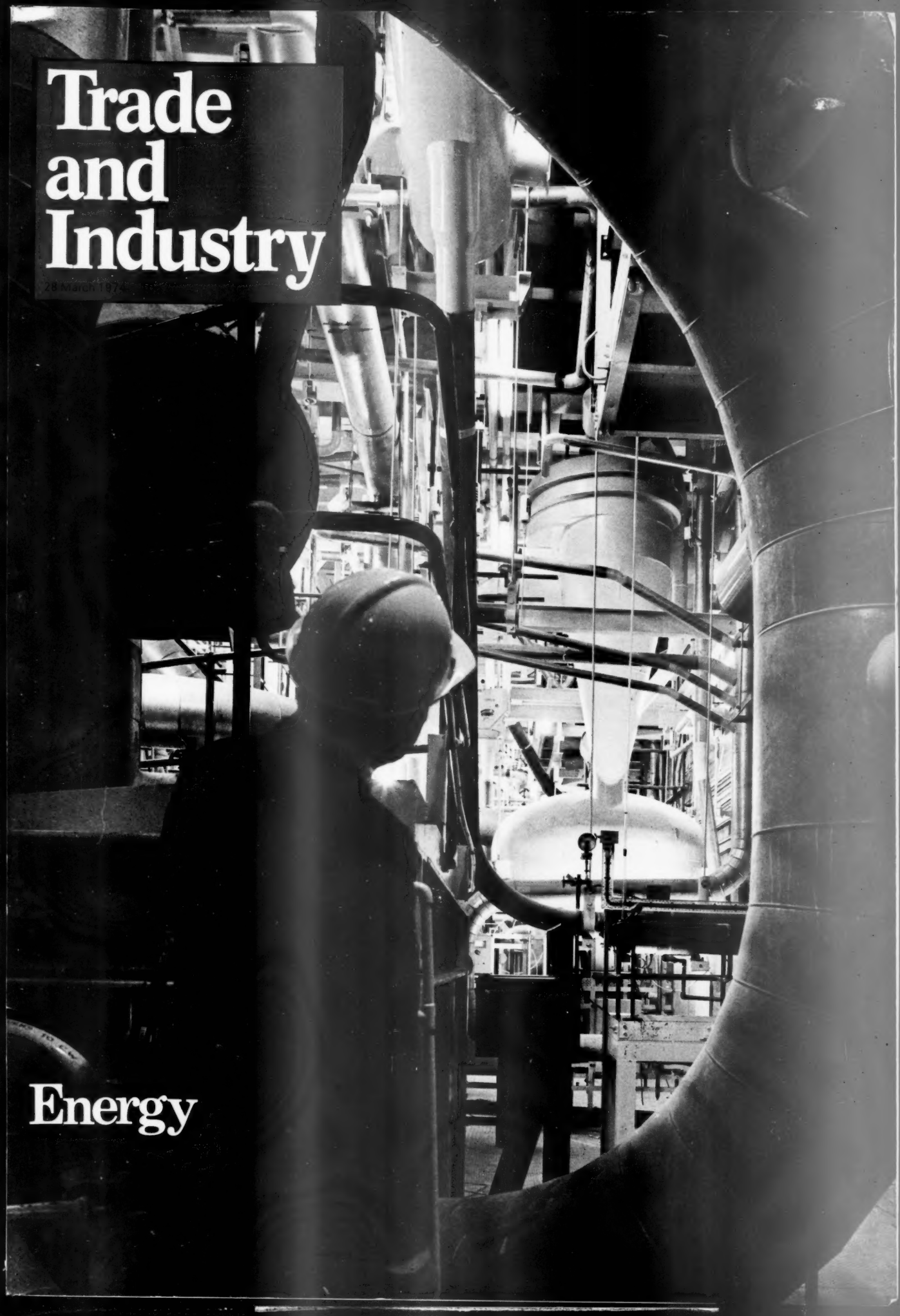
Trade and Industry

28 March 1974



Energy

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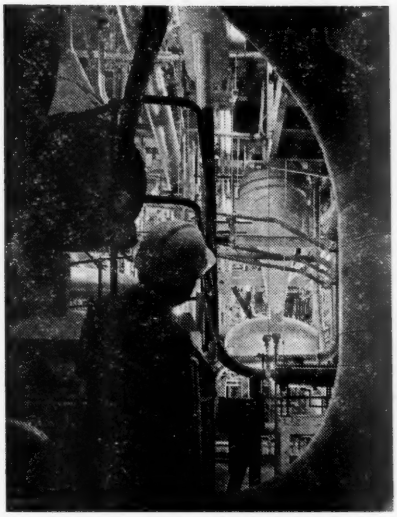
Trade and Industry

28 March 1974



Prototype energy . . . Looking into the steam generator cell at Dounreay prototype fast reactor, now in operation. Statistics on energy trends appear this week, and there is a picture feature on British prototype energy projects.

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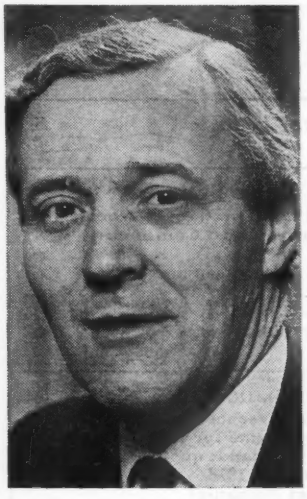


Ministerial responsibilities at the Department of Industry

Secretary of State for Industry: The Rt. Hon. Anthony Wedgwood Benn MP

Overall policy and co-ordination

Posts and Telecomunications

Lord Beswick

Minister of State: The Rt. Hon. Lord Beswick assisted by the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State: Mr. Michael Meacher MP

1 General manufacturing industry
2 Chemicals and textiles
3 Shipbuilding policy
4 Metals, electrical engineering, process plant and industrial technology
5 Mechanical engineering
6 Computers, systems and electronics
7 Iron and steel
8 Industrial R & D
9 Aircraft industry, including aerospace

Note

(a) Lord Beswick is the Department's spokesman in the House of Lords.
(b) For items 1–6 Mr. Meacher will have special responsibility, reporting to Lord Beswick.
(c) For items 7–9 Lord Beswick will have special responsibility but Mr. Meacher will (with the Secretary of State) be spokesman in the House of Commons.

Michael Meacher

Eric Heffer

Minister of State: Mr. Eric Heffer MP assisted by the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State: Mr. Gregor MacKenzie JP, MP

1 Industry Act, including new developments
2 National Enterprise Board
3 Planning Agreements
4 Regional policy
5 Regional industrial finance
6 Regional industrial distribution
7 Regional development grants
8 Regional investment grants
9 Regional offices
10 Small firms

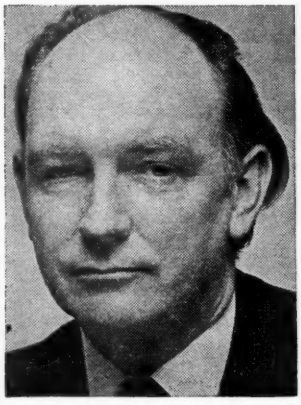
Note

(a) Mr. MacKenzie will have special responsibility for items 4–10, reporting to Mr. Heffer.
(b) Mr. MacKenzie will have special responsibility for post and telecommunication affairs, reporting direct to the Secretary of State.

Gregor MacKenzie

Ministerial responsibilities at the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection

Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection:
The Rt. Hon. Shirley Williams MP



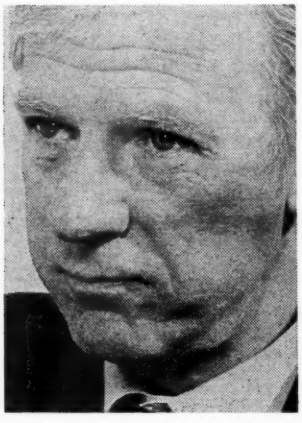
Minister of State:
Mr. Alan Williams MP

Consumer Protection
Mergers and Monopolies
Metrication
Consumer Credit

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State:
Mr. Robert MacLennan MP

Prices
Liaison with Local Authorities
Commodity Markets

Ministerial responsibilities at the Department of Trade



Secretary of State for Trade
The Rt. Hon. Peter Shore MP

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Trade:
Mr. Eric Deakins MP

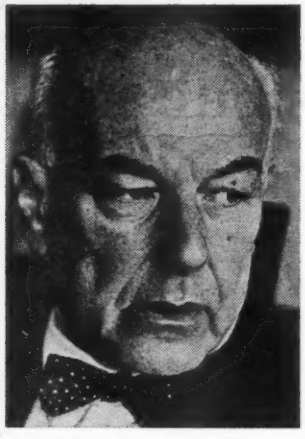
Overseas Trade Policy
(including EEC questions, commercial relations and tariffs,
Export Credits Guarantee Department
British Overseas Trade Board
Tourism and Hotel and Travel industries
Newspaper, Film and publishing industries
Distributive and Service trades

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Companies, Aviation and Shipping: Mr. Clinton Davis MP

Civil Aviation, Marine and Shipping Policy
Companies Legislation
Insurance Supervision
Insolvency Service
Patent Office

Ministerial responsibilities at the Department of Energy

Secretary of State for Energy: The Rt. Hon. Eric Varley MP



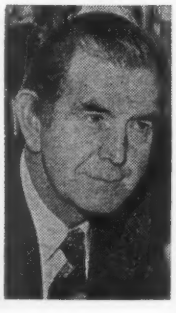
Minister of State: Lord Balogh

Acts as the Secretary of State's deputy
Development of a strategic approach to Energy problems
Deals with Department of Energy matters in House of Lords

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State: Dr. Gavin Strang MP

Oil industry (at home and internationally)
Gas industry
International discussions about Energy policy
Production and offshore and onshore supplies aspects of North Sea oil
Department's research and development work

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State: Mr. Alexander Eadie MP



Electricity, Coal and Atomic Energy industries
Energy conservation

The Department of Trade

Secretary of State Peter Shore outlines priorities

At a press conference in London on 22 March, Peter Shore, the Secretary of State for Trade, set out the form and immediate future policy of the Department of Trade. He mentioned that he also held the title of President of the Board of Trade and said that the shape of the Department was very similar to that of the old Board, with all the influence that that Department bore in the formulation of the Government's economic strategy and especially in directing our general overseas trade policy, although there was now the heightened importance of the renegotiation of Britain's terms of entry into the European Economic Community. The trading policies of the EEC with other trading areas of the world would also be occupying his attention. In addition, there was his responsibility for the work of the British Overseas Trade Board and the Export Credits Guarantee Department as well as for companies legislation, the supervision of the insurance industry and the Patents Office.

Mr. Shore said he would also have considerable responsibilities in civil aviation, including sponsorship of the airlines, airport policy, marine and shipping policy. The health of our tourism, the hotel and travel industries, the distributive trades, the newspaper industry and the film industry were also his concern.

Referring to the two Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State in the Department, Mr. Shore said that Mr. Clinton Davis would pay particular attention to the aviation, shipping, and companies and insurance side, including insolvency and patents, while Mr. Deakins would be concerned with overseas trade, the distributive trades, tourism and the newspaper and film industries.

The Secretary of State then turned to measures which are being adopted to correct the very serious trade gap. To the deficit in visible trade last year of nearly £2,400 million must now be added the additional cost of oil imports, the full serious effects of which had not yet been reflected in our trade figures.

On export prices, he thought that in some instances our goods had been too competitively priced, and that we could take advantage of the changed conditions of trade for Britain. Also, purchasing power had changed in different countries due to the Middle East situation. A market was opening up in the Middle East which was much more substantial than a few months back. Such aspects would have to be taken into account in new trading policies.

We have got to be promoting exports wherever market conditions allow, he said.

In the short term we had, of course, to cope with losses of production in the country brought about by the three-day week. There were going to be some supply restrictions but it was hoped now that the way was clear for firms to return to full-time and that the majority of firms would be working a five-day week. There would be some impact on trade figures in the short term, but it was expected that we could soon be exporting in the normal way based upon the full production of our industries.

On the question of strategies, he regarded the renegotiation of Britain's EEC membership terms as a priority. A major statement on EEC policy would be made in Luxembourg at the meeting on 1-2 April.

Subsequently, when answering questions put to him by journalists, Mr. Shore said that the Government's main task within the EEC was a radical renegotiation of terms to change Britain's position from one of disadvantage to one of advantage. The views of the British people had also to be taken into consideration.

To a questioner who wanted to know if, in line with the general policy of post-war Governments to create favourable conditions for export, the present Government would intervene more in this area and impose additional controls, the Secretary of State said that the conditions of trade for Britain were much more attractive now that the country no longer had to maintain the rate of the pound with sterling no longer a reserve currency.

Asked about the reappraisal of Maplin, Mr. Shore said that he had asked to have the report in three months, and that he had told the House that it was his intention to make a statement on this issue before the recess. As to the composition of the committee, he was in consultation with the Civil Aviation Authority, the British Airports Authority and British Airways on this matter.

Peter Shore speaking at his press conference last week.

Tony Benn brings House up to date on Concorde

On 18 March the Secretary of State for Industry, Tony Benn, made a statement to the House of Commons on the 'current position and prospects' of Concorde, and also made available to the House a complementary memorandum setting out the salient facts in detail.
The texts of the statement and memorandum are reproduced below.

Tony Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, at a press conference in London last week to explain the position about Concorde.

Statement on Concorde

Immediately on taking office, I asked my Department to report to me on the current position and prospects.

Successive Governments have been criticised in the past for revealing too little information.

I am, therefore, circulating in the Official Report, and have made available in the Library and the Vote Office now, a detailed statement of the salient facts available to me so that the House can be properly informed of the position.

I can summarise the position quite simply.

Concorde is the only commercial supersonic aircraft on offer in the Western world and everyone recognises its technical achievement.

Two prototype, two pre-production and the first two production aircraft have flown successfully.

The production of 16 aircraft has been authorised.

British Airways and Air France have ordered nine of these.

Certification is now expected in the latter part of 1975.

British Airways should have three aircraft in April 1976 with which to begin scheduled services.

The latest total estimate of the joint development cost for the existing version of the aircraft is £1,070 million – of which a further £130 million remains to be spent by the UK both figures at January 1974 prices.

None of these development costs will be recovered.

British Airways estimate that the operation of Concorde could substantially worsen their financial results, possibly by many millions of pounds a year.

With regard to noise, the landing and take off noise levels are expected to be comparable to those of such existing aircraft as the VC10 and Boeing 707, but significantly higher than those imposed on new subsonic aircraft.

It is as yet uncertain whether the aircraft will prove acceptable at New York (Kennedy), Tokyo or Sydney.

Against this background the manufacturers have proposed a series of measures to reduce engine noise levels and increase the range by the development of extra fuel tanks, an improved engine, and the re-design of the wing. They estimate the total cost to the two countries of this additional development at £167 million at July 1973 prices. But it would be prudent to assume a figure of £220 million at January 1974 prices. The UK share of this would be additional to the £130 million which I referred to earlier.

The manufacturers estimate that passenger demand by the early 1980s would be sufficient to sustain 130 Concordes in service on the assumption that their version of the aircraft with these proposed modifications will be introduced.

The Government has to consider how far this estimate takes adequate account of certain important factors, the effect of which could be to reduce sales substantially. These factors are more fully set out in the detailed statement.

On varying assumptions made by the Government of the selling price for Concordes – both basic and developed – of between $40¼ million and $47½ million – the price would not be sufficient to cover the cost of their production and of the necessary market support measures. These measures could well amount to 10 to 20 per cent of the selling price.

By way of illustration, in addition to the loss of all development expenditure, the UK share of production losses, at January 1974 prices, over a range of sales, none of which can be safely assumed, could be as follows:

On 16 Concordes £200 million to £225 million could be lost;
On 35 Concordes £260 million to £300 million;
On 100 Concordes £120 million to £250 million.

The French Government announced on 19 February that they would propose the production of three more aircraft and they would not be opposed to the introduction of a limited modification involving increased fuel capacity. They stated that they 'put aside the development of an improved engine and wing'.

In view of the size of the sums of public expenditure involved and the importance of the decisions that must now be made, I thought it right to place all these facts before the House and the country before any decisions are reached.

I have already proposed an early meeting with my French Ministerial colleague.

Concorde: salient facts

1. Current status of project

Concorde is being developed to Certificate of Airworthiness at an estimated total cost of £1,070 million at January 1974 prices (UK share £535 million of which £130 million remains to be spent).

16 aircraft are being built and long-dated materials have been ordered for six more. Nine aircraft have been orderd by British Airways and Air France. In addition:

(a) The manufacturers, British Aircraft Corporation, SNIAS (Société Nationale Industrielle Aerospatiale), Rolls-Ryoce (1971) and SNECMA (Société Nationale d'Etude et de Construction de Moteurs d'Aviation) expect

to achieve a Certificate of Airworthiness for passenger services between June-August 1975, but officials consider that it would be prudent to assume that certification will not take place before the end of 1975. The three aircraft which British Airways need to start services are expected to be delivered by April 1976.

(b) The landing and take off noise levels of the production aircraft are expected to be comparable to those of such existing aircraft as the VC10 and Boeing 707, but significantly higher than those now imposed on new subsonic aircraft and being considered for supersonic transports by the US regulatory authorities.

(c) Supersonic overland corridors for services to Tokyo and Sydney have still to be arranged over the Soviet Union, the Middle East, India, Indonesia and Australia but no objections in principle have been voiced. A one-stop service to South Africa is not possible because no suitable runway exists. It is as yet uncertain whether the aircraft will prove acceptable at New York (Kennedy), Tokyo or Sydney on noise grounds.

(d) British Airways estimate that the operation of Concorde could substantially worsen their financial results, possibly by many millions of pounds a year.

2. Employment

Concorde supports up to 21,000 jobs; 9,000 of these are in Bristol, some 3,500 in Weybridge, and the rest distributed among sub-contracting companies and materials suppliers throughout the country.

3. The manufacturers' proposals

The manufacturers' proposals are as follows:

(a) Development: in order to reduce noise and increase range, the introduction of (i) extra fuel tanks and some weight saving modifications, (ii) an improved engine, and (iii) an improved wing design. The manufacturers consider that all these lines of development should be pursued, for incorporation in a new version at the 15th production aircraft. They estimate that these developments will be completed by mid-1978, and costs would total £167 million at July 1973 prices.

(b) Production: a programme rising to 16 aircraft a year and producing 60 aircraft by the end of 1981. The manufacturers estimate that passenger demand by the early 1980s would be sufficient to sustain 130 Concordes in service on the assumption that the improved version of the aircraft will be introduced.

4. Comments on manufacturers' proposals

The Goverment considers that:

(a) The development proposals appear technically feasible but are likely to take longer than forecast by the manufacturers, and to cost £220 million at January 1974 prices rather than £167 million at July 1973 prices.

(b) The manufacturers' market estimates may take inadequate account of the effects of noise and pollution restrictions, the effect of improved versions of existing jets, and the effects of both the temporary shortage of fuel and the increase in fuel prices on traffic growth, operating economics and airline purchasing policies. It is difficult to assess how far any part of the manufacturers' estimates of passenger demand will be translated into actual sales of the improved version, but the effects of the above factors could be to reduce sales substantially.

(c) On varying assumptions made by the Government of the selling price for Concordes – both basic and developed – of between $40¼ million and $47½ million, the price would not be sufficient to cover the cost of their production and of the necessary market support measures. These measures might well amount to 10 to 20 per cent of the selling price. By way of illustration, the UK share of production losses at January 1974 prices over a range of sales, none of which can be safely assumed, could be:

On 16 Concordes £200 million to £225 million;
On 35 Concordes £260 million to £300 million;
On 100 Concordes £120 million to £250 million.

(d) Accordingly, none of the development costs either for the existing programme or for any further improvements would be recovered.

5. Financial implications

On the following assumptions, the net cost to public funds from 1.4.1974 to 1.4.1978 of the UK share of the programme, excluding all interest on capital employed, and any operating losses sustained by British Airways, is estimated at January 1974 prices to be:

		£ million	
A	Cease production now (allowance for contractual costs, redundancy and unemployment payments)	80	80
		All sold except 2	9 existing sales
B	Complete 16 aircraft	115	155
	British Airways investment	90	90
		205	245
C	Complete 19 aircraft (develop tank and associated minor improvements)	130	200
	British Airways investment	90	90
		220	290
D	Continue production at 4 a/c per year. Full development proposed by the manufacturers	300	400
	British Airways investment	90	90
		390	490
E	As in D, but at manufacturers' production programme	295	425
	British Airways investment	90	90
		385	515

The above calculations assume:

(a) In all cases a selling price at January 1974 economic conditions equivalent to that at which the aircraft was ordered by British Airways and Air France (ie $40.25 million at July 1973 conditions). In case E, however, a selling price equivalent to $47.5 million at July 1973 conditions has been assumed for all sales of the improved version when it is introduced at aircraft No. 15.

(b) The first two production aircraft will not be refurbished to a commercial standard after their use in the Certification programme.

(c) An allowance for the cost of special credit and financing terms, but none for other market support measures which the manufacturers consider necessary.

The metric change

Going Metric is the quarterly bulletin of the Metrication Board. As the metric change is taking place around us *Going Metric* provides information of what is happening in Government, in industry, in education. *Going Metric* is free from the Information Office, J Metrication Board, 22 Kingsway, London WC2B 6LE.

Home News

Energy Minister launches national appeal for old mining documents

Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Energy, appealed on 25 March to anyone who has documents on old mineworkings, and especially 19th century mineworkings, to get in touch with the Department of Energy.

As well as appealing directly to the public, Mr. Varley is writing to nearly 100 organisations such as museums, local authorities, professional institutions, societies and public estates which may have old documents.

The appeal has been launched following the report of the Public Inquiry into the Lofthouse Colliery Accident last year. The report revealed that seven men died when water from workings abandoned over a hundred years ago burst into the coalface.

After the accident, a notebook by a Victorian geologist containing a pencilled note about the old shaft was discovered.

In his report on the accident, Mr. James Calder, HM Chief Inspector of Mines and Quarries, said: 'Mining has taken place in Britain since Roman times and it has been estimated that there are at least 80,000 old shafts many of which are uncharted.'

Mr. Varley said: 'It is essential for the safety of mining that the Government and the National Coal Board should have details of old workings. Some old documents may still be held in private hands, perhaps passed on by an earlier generation of mining engineers, surveyors, geologists, or mine owners, and now kept as interesting family papers by people who may be no longer connected with mining.

'I am therefore appealing to anyone who has old plans, maps – especially those with manuscript additions about mining – note books, letters or old photographs that might be connected with mining to get in touch with my Department.

'Anyone who thinks that they may have useful information should write to:

The Secretary
Appeal for Old Plans
Box 999
London SW1P 4QJ

'Please do not send your documents at once. Write, giving as full a description as possible, including the name and place of the workings described and the type of mine.

'The Department will then assess the significance of the documents. We may, for example, ask you to post them to us (the cost of postage will be paid on request), or ask someone to call, by appointment, to see them so that we can copy and return them safely.

'The Department is concerned with all types of mines *and not merely coal mines*, but not with quarries. Some other documents, for example, on railways, canals or reservoirs, may contain valuable information about old mine workings because of the problem of subsidence.'

The appeal is directed particularly at pre-1900 documents. After that date virtually all abandoned mine workings have been recorded because the Mines (Coal) Regulation Act of 1872 required mineowners to lodge plans with the Mining Inspectorate when workings were abandoned. Before this, mineowners often left few traces of their activities except on the landscape or in the memories of local people. Moreover, illegal mining under a neighbouring estate sometimes took place and thus the extent and even the existence of old mine workings were not always officially recorded.

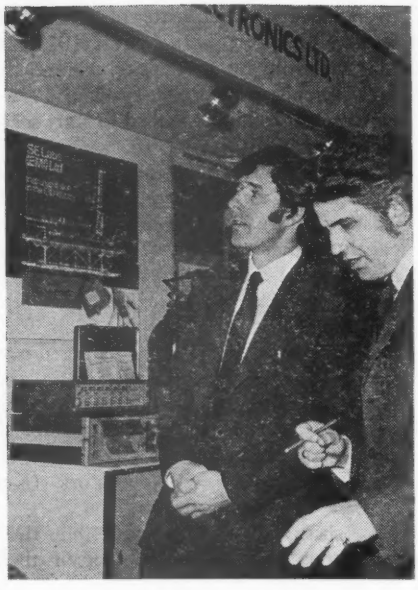
The need for detailed information on mine workings is illustrated by the Lofthouse accident. A map of the area bearing a handwritten reference 'XIII 74' beside a shaft called the Bye Pit was already known. But it was only afterwards that a notebook numbered XIII, kept by a Victorian geologist named Green, came to light. Page 74 of this notebook bore the pencilled words 'Sunk 80 yards below Haigh Moor and bored 30 yards at the Bye Pit'. This further 80 yards took the bottom of the shaft into the coal seam being worked at Lofthouse. As the coal face at Lofthouse approached the old workings, the water, which had been lying in them for over a century, burst into the mine.

Legislation requiring plans of all mining workings to be produced by the mine owner for inspection was first passed in 1850. The 1872 legislation requiring plans of abandoned mines to be lodged with the Secretary of Mines was supplemented by further legislation in 1887, 1896 and 1911, improving the standards of recording. The present requirements are embodied in the 1954 Mines and Quarries Act.

An appeal for old documents was launched in 1925 and by 1927 about 15,000 additional plans had been obtained.

Plans of abandoned coal mines are held by the National Coal Board on behalf of the Secretary of State.

The Report on the Lofthouse Accident: 'Inrush at Lofthouse Colliery, Yorkshire', Cmnd 5419 is available from HMSO, price £1.45 net.



Gavin Strang, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Energy (left), at the EMI Electronics stand at the exhibition held in connection with the Oil North Conference. Dr. Strang said at the conference that the offshore supplies industry had already brought in £35 million-worth of orders for the Northern region and had provided jobs for between 4,000 and 5,000 people.

'Government faces important decisions on energy' says Eric Varley

Speaking at a meeting of the Fuel Luncheon Club at the Connaught Rooms, London, Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Energy, said last week:

'We have a number of extremely important decisions to take, and I am approaching them with the care they merit.

'There is the question of power station policy and this is inextricably linked with our policy of balance between different fuels.

'It is well known that we are looking completely afresh at the role of the State in our North Sea resources. We have to ensure that we do not become the only major oil producing country which abdicates an effective voice in the rate of exploitation and extraction of this precious asset. And we have to ensure that the people of this country are not alone in failing to obtain the revenue due to them from that asset.

'Again, we have to make the right decision about the nuclear reactors that will provide the power for our nation's homes and factories long after the fossil fuels have been exhausted.

'I am deeply conscious of the weight of this decision. I am determined that all relevant factors must be taken into account – and these include not only the need for speed but also the need to take into account the potential

contribution of British technology. I must also attach full significance to safety and environmental considerations.

'I am determined that Parliament, which has already made a contribution through the very timely report of the Select Committee of Science and Technology, must also provide its views as the assembly of the nation. We shall be debating this matter before Easter. The debate will provide advice to me before I come to my decision and will not be an impotent ex post facto comment on a decision already made.

'But there is another field within my responsibility where I have decided upon even more speedy action.

'The coal industry is getting back into full swing. Production is now appreciably above 80 per cent of normal. In some pits we already have full production. Attendances are often above normal, and recruits are being attracted. The Jeremiahs have been proved wrong yet again.

'We need to build on this atmosphere of optimism and co-operation. And it is in that spirit that I shall very shortly be meeting the coal unions and the NCB to launch in partnership between them and Government a full-scale examination of the contribution the industry can make to our future energy requirements. We want to consider how best to set about securing that contribution.

'We want to discuss how this examination can most effectively and quickly be organised.

'We want to set the coal industry on a new path where it will be recognised as a modern industry making an indispensable contribution to our economy.'

Mr. Varley announces lifting of remaining electricity restrictions

Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Energy, announced last week the removal from midnight on March 23, of the outstanding restrictions in the use of electricity. He said that the electricity authorities had confirmed that they could meet the extra demand.

Mr. Varley, however, renewed his appeal to all consumers, including domestic consumers, to continue to save electricity and to cut out waste.

He made the announcement in answer to a written Parliamentary question by Mr. Adam Hunter (Dunfermline, Lab.), who asked when the Secretary of State intended to remove the outstanding restrictions on the use of electricity which were introduced during the miners' dispute.

Mr. Varley said: 'I am laying an Order before the House revoking from midnight on Saturday, 23 March 1974, the four Orders which remain in force. These orders restrict heating and lighting, mainly in offices, shops and other establishments, and prohibit the use of electricity for advertising, display and floodlighting purposes.

'From next Sunday there will be no restrictions on the use of electricity. The electricity authorities have confirmed that they can meet the extra demand. But I appeal to every consumer to continue to use electricity as economically as possible and to cut out waste. There is a continuing need to do this in the short term to help build up fuel stocks at power stations and in the longer term generally to use energy economically and efficiently.'

The four Orders revoked are:

1 Fuel and Electricity (Heating) (Control) Order 1973 (S.I. 1973 No. 2068) which limits heating to 63°F mainly in offices, shops and other establishments;
2 Electricity (Lighting) (Control) Order 1973 (S.I. 1973 No. 2080) which limits the intensity of lighting mainly in offices and shops and other establishments;
3 Electricity (Advertising Display, etc.) (Control) Order 1973 (S.I. 1973 No. 2091) which prohibits the use of electricity for advertising and display and floodlighting purposes;
4 Electricity (Heating) (Control) Order 1973 (S.I. 1973 No. 2092) which prohibits the use of electricity for space heating in offices, shops and other establishments, apart from during the night.

Department of Energy's emergency room closes

The Department of Energy's emergency inquiry office, which closed on 22 March, dealt with nearly 114,000 inquiries from industry, commerce and members of the public since it was set up on 13 November 1973.

In addition, its 10 regional offices have handled more than 300,000 public inquiries.

The staff at HQ have handled an average of 1,250 telephone calls a day with a peak load of 5,250 on 19 December following the introduction of the Three Day Week during the miners' dispute.

About 75 per cent of the inquiries mainly from industry and commerce were about the electricity restrictions. The remaining quarter were about the oil and petrol restrictions, about half of which were for industry and commerce.

April allocations of motor spirit and aviation gasoline

Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Energy, announced on 22 March that the April allocations for motor spirit and aviation gasoline – retail and bulk supply – will continue at 90 per cent of supplies in the corresponding period last year.

Tony Benn appoints PPS

Tony Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, has appointed Frank McElhone, MP, to be his Parliamentary Private Secretary. Mr. McElhone represents the Glasgow, Queen's Park, constituency.

Peter Shore's statement on Maplin Airport

Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, made the following statement in the House of Commons on 21 March.

'The Government has announced its intention to re-examine certain major development projects in the field of the environment and public transport. As my Rt. Hon. Friend, the Secretary of State for the Environment said in a written answer yesterday the Maplin project for the Third London Airport is one of these. He also said that he was authorising no further work in the meantime.

'Accordingly, I have set in hand a reappraisal of air traffic forecasts for the 1980s and 1990, to take account of the recent increase in fuel prices and the growing use of wide-bodied aircraft. I have also asked for a re-assessment of the forecasts of noise disturbance around airports and I will be examining the possibility of greater use of airports in regions outside the South-east.

'This review will be carried out in consultation with the Civil Aviation Authority, the British Airports Authority, and British Airways, and a further statement will be made to the House before the summer recess.'

First official 'Seaway Code' published

The first official pocket-size safety guide for small boat users, the 'Seaway Code', was published by the Department of Trade on 18 March. About 300,000 copies are being printed as part of a big safety drive around UK coasts.

The Code covers sailing, cruising, sea angling, water ski-ing and skin diving. Boat users are urged to make themselves familiar with the collision regulations and the Code picks out some of the rules of most importance to the small boat user; especially rules on rights of way. There is a section on resuscita-

Mr. Stanley Clinton Davis, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Trade (left), photographed at the launching of the *Seaway Code* at the Design Centre, London, on March 18. The *Code* is a 28-page, pocket-sized safety guide for small boat enthusiasts. With Mr Davis in this picture are Capt., J. C. L. de Coverly of Marine Division and Cmdr. H. S. May, RN (Retd.), Deputy Chief Inspector of HM Coastguard.

tion. The Code describes the safety service provided by the Coastguard and a number of regulations and official publications are listed.

The Code will be distributed by Department of Trade Marine Survey Offices, Coastguard Stations, harbourmasters, sailing clubs and local authorities. Copies are also available from Marine Division, Department of Trade, Sunley House, 90-93 High Holborn, London, WC1.

Award for saving life at sea

Mr. A. Hutchinson, skipper of the motor trawler *Farnham Queen*, has been awarded a piece of plate by Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade.

The award is in recognition of the skill and outstanding seamanship he displayed in rescuing the crew of mv *Festivity*, which was in distress in the North Sea on 21 November 1971.

Monitoring passenger arrangements at West London Air Terminal

The Airline Users Committee will assist in monitoring passenger arrangements both at West London Air Terminal and Heathrow following the withdrawal earlier this year of check-in facilities at West London Air Terminal. The monitoring will be done in co-operation with British Airways, who invited the Committee to take part, and with the British Airports Authority. A report in the light of experience during the peak summer period is expected to be completed by the end of the year.

The monitoring programme will include an early pilot study and a more comprehensive study during July/August. Transport services between Heathrow and West London Air Terminal will be examined; other aspects will include operation by British Airways of the check-in desks in Terminal 1 at Heathrow and the facilities provided by the British Airports Authority in Terminal 1 as a direct result of the closure of check-in at West London Air Terminal (porters, trolleys, lifts and an escalator).

Passengers using West London Air Terminal who wish to report their experiences of that terminal or of the check-in services provided by British Airways in Terminal 1 at Heathrow should write to the Secretariat of the Airline Users Committee, Room 308, Aviation House, London WC2B 6NN.

New Director for Metrication Board

Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, has appointed Mr. P. J. L. Homan as Director and Member of the Metrication Board in succession to Mr. G. Bowen, who is retiring from the public service at the end of April.

New Head of Prices Policy

John Burgh, formerly a Deputy Secretary at the Central Policy Review Staff, has been appointed Deputy Secretary in charge of Prices Policy at the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection.

Increase in bread prices avoided

Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, announced arrangements on 20 March which will avoid, for almost all loaves weighing 14 oz. or more, the increase in price which had been proposed for 25 March 1974.

In a statement to the House of Commons, Mrs. Williams said: 'I have discussed with representatives of the bakers the situation arising from their proposals to make increases in bread prices on 25 March following their notifications to the Price Commission.

'As the House is aware, it is the Government's intention to introduce food subsidies for certain basic foodstuffs as soon as possible and, against that background, I explained to the bakers that it was my wish to avoid any price increases occurring on the major types of bread. After consultation with my Rt. Hon. Friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer, I have now agreed with the bakers on arrangements under which there will be no increase on 25 March in the price of almost all loaves weighing 14 oz. or more (which account for nearly 94 per cent of bread consumption). I am grateful for the co-operation of the bakers in enabling these arrangements to be made so quickly. Loaves of less than 14 oz. (which comprise smaller speciality loaves such as French bread, bread rolls and most types of starch-reduced bread) are not subject to these arrangements. Therefore there may be some price increase for these speciality breads.

'This will involve paying a subsidy subject to the approval by the House of the powers I shall be seeking in the proposed legislation on prices and subsidies. Estimates will be laid before the House in due course. The estimated cost of avoiding this round of increases in bread prices is of the order of £21 million per annum. My Rt. Hon. Friend will be taking this cost into account in formulating his Budget.'

Price Commission acts on food retailers' margins

On 1 February the Price Commission announced that it had decided to apply paragraph 80 of the Price Code to food distributors and had invited the trade associations and other representative bodies concerned to send any relevant information.

On 1 March the Price Commission informed these representative bodies that it had taken into account the information received and considered that retailers' permitted gross percentage margins on food should be reduced by one-tenth (10 per cent). Such reduction would however be limited so as not to reduce the net profit margin below 1½ per cent for the enterprise. The representative bodies were invited to make any further representations they thought necessary.

After considering these representations the Commission has decided to confirm that the permitted gross percentage margins of food retailers should be reduced by one-tenth

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(10 per cent) but that such reduction would be limited so as not to reduce the net profit margin below 1½ per cent for the enterprise. The reduction will be effective from 1 April.

Representative bodies are being notified of this decision.

While in view of the reduction in gross margins already achieved the Commission considers that the further reduction now required is appropriate and reasonable in relation to the larger concerns, it recognises that the position of the smaller trader may be more difficult. At this stage therefore it proposes issuing individual notifications under paragraph 80 only to enterprises in Categories II and III. The position of the smaller traders, viz those below Category III, will be the subject of further consideration.

Two companies ordered to reduce prices

The Price Commission has given notice under Section 6(3) of the Counter-Inflation Act 1973 to Hollis Bros. and ESA Ltd. of Craven Hall, Hull, requiring them to reduce the prices for the sale of certain goods to be specified by them, in order to ensure that the companies' net profit margins are brought below their reference levels and all excess profits are eliminated by 30 June.

A 14-day notice of the Price Commission's proposed action was given to the companies on 27 February to enable them to make representations if they wished. The Price Commission reached its decision after taking account of the companies' representations.

In accordance with the Counter-Inflation Act, an announcement was published in the *London Gazette* on 19 March.

Clearance of merger proposals

On the information at present before her, Mrs. Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection has decided not to refer the following proposed mergers to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission under the provisions of the Fair Trading Act 1973:

1 Norcros Ltd./Crittall-Hope Engineering Ltd.
2 Midland Bank Ltd./Drayton Group Ltd.
3 Tremletts Ltd./Tower Assets Ltd.
4 Schlesinger European Investments Ltd./Penlodge Ltd., Throgmorton Securities Ltd. and Morris Wigram Ltd.

Letters to the Editor

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Room 437, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, and *not* to HMSO.

Annual report on operation of Monopolies and Mergers Acts 1948 and 1965

The twenty-fifth report on the operation of the Monopolies and Mergers Acts 1948 and 1965 was published on 21 March by HMSO. It covers the period from 1 January until 1 November 1973 when the Fair Trading Act 1973 came into effect.

The report records that during the period under review reports by the Monopolies Commission were published on the following subjects:

1 the supply of asbestos and certain asbestos products;
2 the supply of ready-cooked breakfast cereal foods;
3 the supply and exports of machinery for the manufacture of footwear;
4 the supply of chlordiazepoxide and diazepam;
5 parallel pricing;
6 the proposed acquisition of Wilkinson Sword Ltd. by the British Match Corporation Ltd.;
7 the proposed transfer of certain local newspapers to Westminster Press Ltd.

On 31 October 1973 the Commission had before them the following monopoly and merger references:

1 the supply of primary batteries;
2 the supply of cross-Channel car ferry services;
3 the supply of contraceptive sheaths;
4 restrictions on advertising by:
   accountants;
   veterinary surgeons;
   stockbrokers;
5 the supply of indirect electrostatic reprographic equipment;
6 the regulation of charges by scale fees on the part of:
   architects;
   surveyors;
7 the supply of bread and flour;
8 the supply of building bricks;
9 the proposed merger of Davy International Ltd. and The British Rollmakers Corporation Ltd.

Some 115 mergers or proposed mergers were examined during the period under review and seven references were made to the Commission. In addition to the three mentioned above, the following proposed acquisitions were also referred:

1 Wolseley-Hughes Ltd. by Tarmac Ltd.;
2 Armitage Shanks Ltd. by Glynwed Ltd.;
3 Capper-Neill Ltd. by Whessoe Ltd.; and
4 Hanson Trust Ltd. by the Bowater Corporation Ltd.

However, these proposals were subsequently abandoned and the references laid aside.

Notes

This is the last of this series of reports. Future reports will, by virtue of S 125 of the Fair Trading Act 1973, be made by the Director General of Fair Trading.

Previous reports have dealt with the operation of the monopolies and mergers legislation for a full calendar year. This report covers the period from 1 January to 31 October 1973. On 1 November 1973 responsibility for presenting such reports passed to the Director General of Fair Trading.

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

Under Section 35 of the Patents Act 1949 the following patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the dates specified.

Number	Grantee	Subject-matter
8 March 1974		
967,779	The Maytag Company	Fabric conditioning machine
1,274,348	Continental Oil Company	Recovery of spent aluminium halide catalysts
15 March 1974		
1,032,339	Daimler-Benz Aktiengesellschaft	Ventilating arrangements on motor vehicles
1,154,059	Smith Kline & French Laboratories	Triazinoindole compounds
1,170,560	Smith Kline & French Laboratories	Triazinoindole derivatives
1,176,476	Coal Industry (Patents) Ltd.	Rotary cutter heads for mineral mining machines
1,297,979	Agfa-Gevaert Aktiengesellschaft	A photographic dry copying process
957,544	County Commercial Cars Ltd.	Tractor trailer vehicles
1,020,028	Societe Anonyme Automobiles Citroen (formerly known as Societe Anonyme Andre Citroen)	Devices for limiting wheel skid on vehicles during brake applications
1,106,791	Societe Anonyme Automobiles Citroen (formerly known as Societe Anonyme Andre Citroen)	Limiting the slipping of vehicle wheels during brake applications
1,200,893	Niels Georg Barfred	Candle milling machine and method
1,200,894	Niels Georg Barfred	Candle dipping machine
1,260,295	Gwenda, Enid Puckrin nee Gwenda Enid Hunt	Improvements in neckwear
1,264,107	Chinoin Gyogszer-Es Vegyeszeti Termekek Gyara Rt	New sulfonamides and process for the preparation thereof
1,305,756	Chinoin Gyogszer-Es Vegyeszeti Termekek Gyara Rt	New sulfonamides and process for the preparation thereof

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above Patents was precluded by a contract in which claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

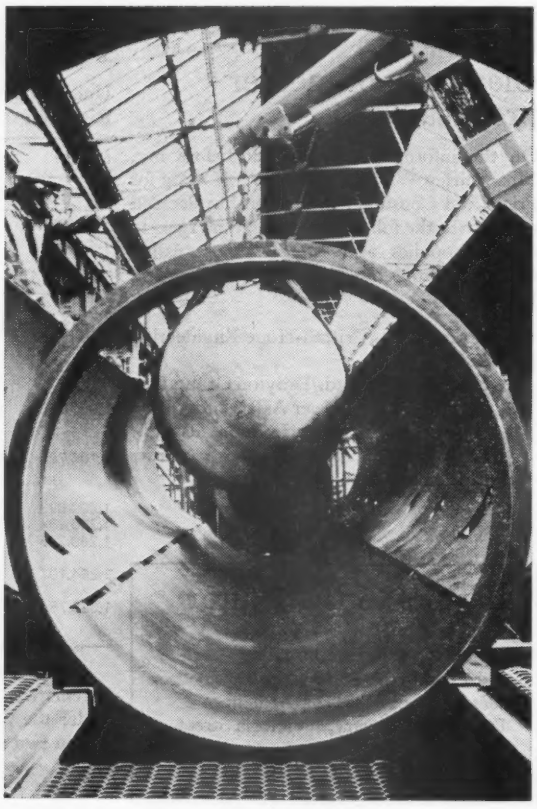
E. Armitage
Comptroller

Energy: prototype projects

Prototype fast reactor at Dounreay on the north coast of Scotland: 'start-up' took place early this month. Britain's fast reactor technology leads the western world and Dounreay is designed to pave the way for large fast reactors of the future. By the end of the century, Britain should obtain about 75 per cent of electricity supplies by nuclear power. The fast reactor system permits a major saving in nuclear fuel.

Dummy fuel being loaded into Dounreay's core tank. Real fuel is loaded by remote control: it's now rather hot in the core tank, and will get hotter as power is increased to provide 250 megawatts of electricity for the grid. The cooling agent in the fast reactor system is liquid metal. Besides feeding the grid, Dounreay will provide a test bed for fuel and components.

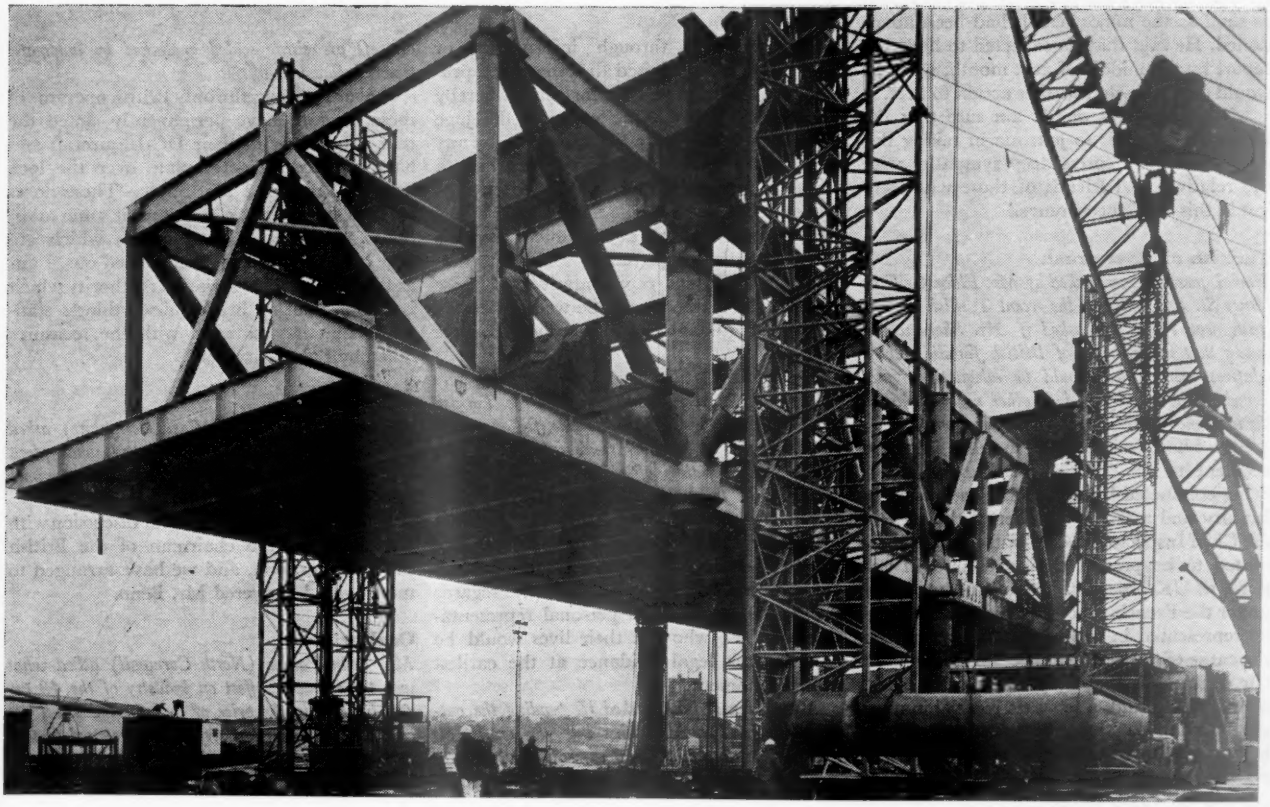
Two-ton polyurethane spheres launched from British-built trap stations will clear deposits from the world's largest natural gas pipeline from Siberia to the Moscow and Leningrad grid. Trap station testing is pictured at the factory of the manufacturers, General Descaling Co. Ltd., Worksop.



First complete offshore production rig built by a British company for the North Sea being towed from Teesside to the Viking natural gas field. It is the first of six platforms being built by Wilson Walton Engineering Ltd.

Computerised quality control of coal extracted from seams under the North Sea six miles from the Durham coast will be among pioneer developments at Easington colliery under a £5 million programme.

A lift of 1,100 tons, believed to be the heaviest lift in UK industry, was needed to raise this part of the superstructure for the giant oil drilling rig for BP's Forties field in the North Sea. The superstructure, built by Foster Wheeler John Brown at Dumbarton, will be shipped out to slot into the steel legs of the tower rising from the seabed.



Parliament

Monday, 18 March

Import controls and export subsidies

Mr. Sedgemore (Luton, West) asked what restrictions on import controls and export subsidies are imposed by EEC and GATT regulations; and whether there are any circumstances under which these cease to be binding on member countries.

Mr. Shore answered: 'Quantitative import restrictions are not normally permitted under GATT and EEC rules but there are circumstances, including balance of payments difficulties and sectoral problems for particular industries, where they may be temporarily imposed. Export subsidies for manufactures are not permitted in the GATT. Where such subsidies distort trade between member states they are also prohibited in the EEC.'

Worker participation

Sir Derek Walker-Smith (East Hertfordshire) asked if a Green Paper would be published relating to the possibilities of a two-tier structure for companies and employee participation.

'This option will be examined among others in the preparation of the Government's proposals on industrial democracy,' said Mr. Clinton Davis.

Loss of Hull trawler 'Gaul'

A statement was asked for by Mr. James Johnson (Kingston-upon-Hull, West) on the loss of the Hull trawler Gaul, *missing with the total loss of 36 men since Friday, 8 February, and of intentions regarding a public inquiry.*

Mr. Shore answered that a statutory Preliminary Inquiry was ordered on 15 February, as soon as the major search had been abandoned. He said that he expected to have the report by the middle of next month, when he would consider what further action to take.

Mr. Shore went on: 'I am sure that the House would wish to join me in taking this opportunity to express deep sympathy with the relatives and friends of those who were lost in this tragic occurrence.'

Turkish airliner crash

Several questions were asked by Mr. Eldon Griffiths (Bury St. Edmunds) on the recent Turkish airliner crash near Paris. He asked if Mr. Shore would ensure that the interests of British families whose relatives were killed would be adequately represented at the inquiry and at other negotiations on the insurance and compensation implications.

Mr. Shore said: 'The inquiry into the accident to the Turkish Airlines DC-10 is being conducted by a French Commission of Inquiry and a senior member of the staff of the Chief Inspector of Accidents has been permitted to be present during their deliberations, as UK observer. There is no provision under the French procedure for passengers to be represented in this technical inquiry into the cause of the accident, such as exists under our own public inquiry procedure. There is, on the other hand, a separate judicial inquiry conducted by a "juge d'instruction" who is empowered to investigate and establish any penal responsibility in all cases of death or injury sustained through imprudence or negligence. I am advised that there is a procedure available under French law whereby representations could be made to the juge d'instruction through a French avocat by any person who considers that they may have a claim. There are no arrangements for HM Government to represent the interests of the passengers collectively at the judicial inquiry.

'As regards compensation and insurance, the legal personal representatives of those who lost their lives would be well advised to seek legal guidance at the earliest possible moment.'

Mr. Eldon Griffiths also asked if the Secretary of State would seek to ascertain from the Turkish Government the arrangements made for insurance by the owners of the DC-10 aircraft and to offer advice to the relatives of those killed on the procedures to be followed in making claims for compensation.

'I have asked my Rt. Hon. Friend, the Foreign Secretary, to approach the Turkish Government,' Mr. Shore replied. 'As regards compensation the legal personal representatives of those who lost their lives would be wise to seek legal guidance at the earliest possible moment.'

Mr. Eldon Griffiths asked if, pending the outcome of the French inquiry into the crash, all British operators of DC-10 aircraft would be required to ensure that the rear cargo doors of these aircraft are either sealed or locked by automatic means before take-off.

'Laker Airways, the only British operator of these aircraft, have permanently closed the rear cargo door of their DC-10 aircraft and have screwed a metal plate over the lock handles,' answered Mr. Shore. 'These doors will not be put back in use until some additional modifications and checks which are now being done have been carried out. I am assured by the Civil Aviation Authority which is responsible for British airworthiness standards that it is satisfied with the measures taken by Laker Airways.'

Steel industry

Mr. Peter Rost (South-East Derbyshire) asked the Secretary of State for Industry what plans he had to discuss the future of the steel industry with the British Steel Corporation.

'I have already had a useful discussion with Dr. Finniston the chairman of the British Steel Corporation, and we have arranged to meet again,' answered Mr. Benn.

Coal prices

Mr. John Pardoe (North Cornwall) asked what was the estimated effect on industry of the 48 per cent increase in the price of coal for industrial use on 1 April; and what steps were proposed to take to meet the problems caused.

Mr. Meacher replied: 'It is estimated that

Ministers at the Department of Industry

Secretary of State for Industry: Anthony Wedgwood Benn
Ministers of State: Eric Heffer
Lord Beswick
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Gregor MacKenzie
Michael Meacher

Ministers at the Department of Trade

Secretary of State for Trade: Peter Shore
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Eric Deakins
Stanley Clinton Davis

Ministers at the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection

Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection:
Shirley Williams
Minister of State: Alan Williams
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State: Robert MacLennan

Ministers at the Department of Energy

Secretary of State for Energy: Eric Varley
Minister of State: Lord Balogh
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Gavin Strang
Alexander Eadie

these price rises, of between 28 per cent and 48 per cent from 1 April will produce a revenue for the National Coal Board of £270 million in a full year. The major impact of this will fall on the electricity and steel industries and we are giving urgent consideration to the problems facing these industries.'

Norton Triumph Villiers

'What talks are currently being held,' asked Mr John Biffen (Oswestry), 'to help resolve the problems concerning the manufacture of motor cycles and motor cycle components at the Meriden plant of Norton Triumph Villiers.'

Mr. Benn said: 'Last Monday I met Jack Jones, Harry Urwin and Bill Lapworth of the Transport and General Workers Union together with Denis Johnson of the Meriden co-operative, and offered them assistance in preparing their application for financial aid under the Industry Act. On Thursday I had a useful talk with Dennis Poore of Norton Triumph Villiers; and I am now convening a joint meeting to discuss the matter further in the hope that I can help.'

Steel prices

Mr. T. H. H. Skeet (Bedford) asked what would be the effect of the miners' settlement on steel prices; and what percentage rise in steel prices would be required on average to offset lost revenue due to the recent dispute and increased coal, electricity and oil prices.

Mr. Meacher said: 'The increase in the price of coal will add around £45 million a year to the British Steel Corporation's costs. Oil and raw material price increases have also added to steelmaking costs. We are considering with the Corporation the implications of these and other factors for its future price level.'

Imports of timber

Mr. John Cordle (Bournemouth, East) asked how many tons of timber of various types were imported into the UK in 1955, 1960, 1965, 1970 and 1973; and what was the cost of such timber in each of those years.

Mr. Meacher answered: 'Tonnage figures for imported timber are not collected but quantity figures using various measurements, together with values, are available from published sources. Figures up to 1970 appear in Vol. I of the appropriate *Annual Statement of Overseas Trade* and for 1973 in the December issue of the monthly *Overseas Trade Statistics*. For 1970 and 1973 the information is recorded under SITC(R) 241, 242 and 243 in Table II and Table III respectively; and for 1965 under Division 24 in Table 6. Imports for the two earlier years were recorded on a slightly different basis and appear under heading B4 in Table 11.'

Wear shipyards

A question was asked by Mr. Frederick Willey (Sunderland, North) on discussions with Austin and Pickersgill about the reorganisation and improvement of their Wear shipyards.

Mr. Meacher said that an offer of assistance towards Austin and Pickersgill's modernisation plan had been made under Section 7 of the Industry Act and the company was considering it.

New factories

Mr. Arthur Blenkinsop (South Shields) wanted to know the number of inquiries current for new factories or factory extensions in the North East and on Tyneside, respectively.

Mr. Heffer replied: 'There are 36 current inquiries for new Government factories in the North East, holding out the prospect of about 2,500 jobs. It is not possible to say how many of these may be accommodated on Tyneside. However six of the inquiries are for extensions to existing factories (providing about 550 jobs) of which three are on Tyneside and will provide about 325 jobs.'

Nuclear power

Mr. Keith Stainton (Sudbury and Woodbridge) said that there was widespread concern in Suffolk at the proposal that the Central Electricity Generating Board should instal a US water-cooled nuclear reactor power station at Sizewell when the relevant safety factors were still open to doubt; and asked for an early policy statement.

Mr. Varley replied: 'The Board have made alternative applications for consent to build a power station to use one of various nuclear reactors including that mentioned by the Hon. Member. No consent will be issued until the Government have decided on the type of reactor to be used in the nuclear programme and a nuclear site licence can also be issued on suitable safety conditions. I have already promised that the House will first be given the opportunity to consider these matters.'

A statement on the choice of nuclear reactor for the next nuclear power station programme of the Central Electricity Generating Board and the South of Scotland Electricity Board was requested by Mr. James Sillars (South Ayrshire).

Mr. Varley said: 'The Government intends to announce its decisions on reactor choice as soon as possible, but these will not be taken until the House has had an opportunity to debate the matter.'

Opencast coal

Mr. Skeet asked for a comparison of the tonnage, as a percentage of total coal produced, of opencast coal produced in the UK, France and the Federal Republic of Germany, including brown coal.

Mr. Eadie answered: 'In the United Kingdom opencast coal was 7.7 per cent of total production in 1973. I am advised that hard coal in the Federal Republic of Germany and in France is almost entirely from deep mines but that brown coal is obtained almost wholly by opencast methods. Brown coal is not produced here. The calorific value of brown coal is very much less than that of hard coal, and two sets of percentages are given below. The first has been calculated from physical tonnages and the second from coal equivalent tonnages (calculated on the EEC basis). These percentages relate to 1972, the latest year for which figures have been published by the Statistical Office of the European Communities.

Estimated percentage of brown coal in total coal production, 1972

	Tonnage basis	Coal equivalent basis
Federal Republic of Germany	50	22
France	8	5

Food subsidies

Mr. Skeet asked what subsidy would be required to prevent (a) the price of the standard loaf of bread rising by 1p, (b) the cost of beef from rising 3p per pound, and (c) the price of refined sugar rising by 1p per pound.

Mrs. Williams answered that, assuming that such subsidies were fully cost effective, it would cost about £26 million a year to prevent the price of the standard loaf rising by 1p, £41 million a year to prevent the price of carcase beef and veal from rising by 3p a pound and £24 million a year to prevent the price of refined sugar sold in shops from rising by 1p per pound.

Mr. W. W. Hamilton (Central Fife) asked what foods are currently subsidised; and by what amounts in the current year.

'The retail prices of milk and butter are currently subsidised,' Mrs. Williams replied. 'Milk by about 1p a pint and butter by 2p a lb., half of which is financed from EEC funds. In addition, a special subsidy on butter is being paid to people in receipt of social assistance who are able to obtain 1 lb. of butter per month at 9p below the normal price, all of it from EEC funds.'

Consumer groups

Mr. Richard Wainwright (Colne Valley) asked if local consumer groups, whose records showed them to be efficient in checking prices, quality and service in their respective districts, would be assisted by the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection.

'I hope to discuss shortly with the National Federation of Consumer Groups ways in which local groups might co-operate with my Department to protect consumers,' replied Mrs. Williams.

Unit pricing

Mr. Patrick Cormack (South-West Staffordshire) wanted to know when legislation providing for unit pricing would be introduced.

Mrs. Williams said she hoped to do so shortly as part of the legislation on prices.

Tuesday, 19 March

Plutonium 239

Mr. Robert Edwards (Wolverhampton, South-East) referred to a report of the United States Atomic Energy Commission regarding the new dangers and hazards arising from the production, handling and storage of plutonium 239; and asked if an investigation would be undertaken of the possible hazards of lung cancer to workers, scientists and the community based on the new information made available in this report.

'I am not aware of any recent report of the United States Atomic Energy Commission which deals with new dangers and hazards from plutonium 239,' replied Mr. Eadie. 'My Hon. friend may however be referring to the petition made to the USAEC by a private group called the Natural Resources Defense Council. The potential hazards from plutonium as with other radioactive materials are subject to continuing research and investigation by national and international organisations. The results of this research and other experience are kept under review by those bodies responsible for advising on standards in radiological protection, such as the International Commission on Radiological Protection, and, in this country, the Medical

Research Council and the National Radiological Protection Board. It is my understanding that the report made by the Natural Resources Defense Council does not contain any new information but it is being studied.'

Using waste heat at power stations

Sir John Langford-Holt (Shrewsbury) asked what consideration had been given by the Department of Energy to the energy savings made possible by the installation at power stations of sealed recirculatory cooling systems, and the use of the heat regained to generate further electricity.

Mr. Eadie replied: 'The Central Electricity Generating Board is responsible for the design of power stations and has a statutory responsibility to investigate methods of using waste heat. I am sure that the Board would welcome details of any specific scheme the hon. Member has in mind.'

Thermal insulation

Mr. Robert Redmond (Bolton, West) asked what steps were proposed in the interest of fuel conservation to raise the standards of thermal insulation laid down for factory roofs under the Thermal Insulation of Industrial Buildings Act 1957; and whether these standards would be extended to include the walls as well as the roofs of factories.

'I am considering what changes should be made in factory insulation standards but it will be some time before I shall be able to come to a conclusion,' answered Mr. Varley.

Mr. Redmond also asked how many Department of Energy personnel were directly concerned with matters relating to fuel conservation, including the thermal insulation both of dwellings and factories, so far as concerns the entire structure of roofs and walls.

Mr. Varley said that most staff engaged on policy work were concerned to some extent with energy conservation issues, which were an important part of the Department's responsibilities. The Secretaries of State for the Environment and for Scotland and Wales also have responsibilities for thermal insulation.

Llanberis pump storage scheme

Mr. Dafydd Wigley (Caernarvon), who asked when the Llanberis pump storage scheme would be completed and operational, was told by Mr. Eadie:

'The CEGB plan to complete the commissioning of this station during the financial year 1980/81.'

Miner's concessionary coal

Mr. Anthony Kershaw (Stroud) inquired about the estimated average weekly cost of concessionary coal to miners.

Mr. Eadie said: 'The NCB estimate that the average cost to the Board of concessionary fuel per serving miner, including the provision of cash in lieu of smokeless fuel, is £2.35 per week.'

Bearing industry

Mr. Edward Bishop (Newark) referred to the concern of the British bearing industry at the prospect of the Japanese bearing industry establishing bearing manufacturing plant in the UK with aid from Her Majesty's Government, and asked if steps would be taken to protect the British bearing industry from unfair Japanese competition.

'Any plant set up by Japanese manufacturers to make ball bearings in this country will operate subject to all the normal rules governing industrial activity here,' answered Mr. Meacher. 'In addition, the Japanese company concerned is prepared to give me certain assurances about the manner in which it proposes to operate here, eg on the British manufactured content of the bearings to be produced, the proportion of exports and reductions in imports and location in an Assisted Area.

'As regards competition from Japanese imports, I have no reason to believe that the Japanese industry will not continue to behave with moderation as it did during 1972 and 1973.'

Industrial recovery

'What proportion of industry has now returned to a full five-day week?' asked Mr. Phillip Whitehead (Derby, North).

Mr. Meacher answered: 'An indication of the extent of the resumption of normal working is that the total number of employees temporarily stopped fell to about 0.2 million during the week ended 16 March, a reduction of 1 million compared with the previous week.'

Producer cartels

A statement on the Government's policy towards the growth of international producer cartels involving oil, phosphates, bauxite or iron ore was asked for by Mr. Skeet who also wanted to know what steps the Government proposed to protect consumer industries in the UK against prices fixed in concert by producers.

Mr. Meacher replied: 'Government policy in respect of oil was announced in the Gracious Speech. Similarly in the case of other minerals the Government would participate fully in any international discussions with producer and consumer countries. We welcome the forthcoming Special Session of the United Nations aimed at establishing arrangements which will be in the interests of all.'

Glass industry

Mr. Skeet asked what were the basic materials used in the production of glass derived from abroad, the chemicals involved, the quantities used by UK manufacturers and the countries from which they were derived.

Mr. Meacher answered that the basic items were indigenous. It was estimated that less than 2 per cent of the remaining materials were imported (principally alumina, magnesia, boric oxide and silverware according to the type of glass) coming primarily from Canada, Australia, Norway, Finland and the USA.

Fuel and food prices in Scotland

Mr. Robert Wilson (Dundee, East) asked if the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection would set up an immediate inquiry into fuel and food prices in Scotland.

'Rising prices pose a serious problem to the whole of the United Kingdom and the Government has already demonstrated the high priority it is giving to measures of assistance,' answered Mrs. Williams.

Wednesday, 20 March

Trade with EEC

Questions were asked by Mr. Roger Moate (Faversham) on the average level of the UK tariff on industrial goods from non-EEC countries, using the same basis of calculation as that used in Command Paper No. 4715; the effect of EEC membership on that figure; and the approximate current average levels of tariff of the EEC and the UK on industrial goods, using the same basis of calculation as that used in Command Paper No. 4715, when the figures were given as EEC 8½ per cent and the UK 10 per cent.

Mr. Deakins answered: 'With few exceptions, the UK rates of duty on imports from non-EEC countries, other than those having preferential arrangements with the Community, have now moved two-fifths of the way from their 1972 level to that of the Common Customs Tariff. On the basis of the estimates in the White Paper, the present average level of the tariffs on industrial goods is therefore about 9.4 per cent in the UK compared with 8½ per cent in the original Community.'

Mr. Moate also asked for an estimate of the effect on UK exports to other EEC countries of the reduction in industrial tariffs that took place on 1 April 1973 and 1 January 1974 in relation to other factors and the growth in world trade.

'It is too early to attempt to estimate the influence of the tariff changes in isolation since a number of other factors have affected the demand for UK exports,' replied Mr. Deakins.

Mr. Moate asked what were the current levels of EEC tariffs against UK exports of commercial vehicles, plastics, tractors and diesel engines compared with the figures given in Command Paper No. 4715; and the present EEC tariff on those products from non-member states.

He was answered by Mr. Shore who said that the present levels of EEC tariffs (of the original members) against UK exports were at three-fifths of the figures given in the Command Paper; on products from third countries they remained as in that Paper.

Figures were requested by Mr. Clemitson (Luton, East) giving the number and value of cars imported from and exported to the other member countries of the EEC in 1963 and for each of the past five years.

The following information was given by Mr. Deakins.

	Imports		Exports	
	Number (thousand)	Value £ million cif	Number (thousand)	Value £ million fob
1963	42	15.7	194	66.1
1969	89	44.5	226	76.6
1970	136	69.4	208	74.8
1971	236	138.6	217	79.9
1972	332	237.9	208	81.0
1973	346	307.6	232	110.5

Note: The above table includes cars in assembled and unassembled form but does not include parts and components, exports of which have become relatively more important in recent years.

Lighthouses

A list of the number and location of lighthouses serving UK waters, the number of men employed and the salaries scale was asked for Mr. James Sillars (South Ayrshire).

Mr. Clinton Davis said that the General Lighthouse Authorities operate 276 lighthouses serving UK waters, manned by 556 keepers. Their positions are given in the Admiralty List of Lights and Fog Signals, Volume A.

The basic salaries paid by Trinity House and the Northern Lighthouse Board are as follows:

Principal Keepers	£1,560 to £1,732 pa
Assistant Keepers	£1,228 to £1,405 pa
Supernumerary Assistant Keepers	£1,163 pa

Regional Employment Premium

Mr. David Steel (Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles) asked if REP would be extended to service industries.

'We shall maintain the existing arrangements for REP while considering further possibilities for the future,' answered Mr. Heffer.

Re-circulatory cooling systems

Sir John Langford-Holt (Shrewsbury) asked when and how often representatives of the Department of Industry had visited a sealed re-circulatory cooling installation in order to decide the benefits to national productivity, and the reduction in costs resulting from the use of such cooling systems by industry.

Mr. Meacher told him that, over the last two years, the National Engineering Laboratory had made four visits to industrial organisations to discuss sealed re-circulatory cooling systems.

Components for the motor industry

Mr. Sedgemore (Luton, West) asked what requests had been received by the Secretary of State for Industry from the motor industry for help in respect of shortages of components or supplies resulting from the three-day week; and when this industry was expected to be back on full production.

Mr. Meacher replied: 'There was frequent contact between the motor industry and my Department through the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders during the period of restricted working and particularly with Ford and BLMC. Inquiries made last week by the SMMT indicate that both vehicle and component manufacturers feel that it is not yet possible to make any forecast of output levels with any degree of confidence. However, the major component manufacturers estimated that during the week 11-15 March output would range from 75 per cent to 100 per cent of normal working, with a further improvement during the week 18-22 March in the case of companies that are not yet back to normal working levels. The industry, which made great efforts to maintain production during the emergency, is continuing these efforts in order to regain full production as soon as possible.'

Glass industry

Mr. Skeet spoke about the large quantity of glass derived from hotel and household refuse and dumped in local authority tips, and asked if local authorities would be encouraged to introduce some form of collection service for glass or solid waste separation so that the cullet could be secured for recycling.

Mr. Meacher replied that, although the aim of the glass industry was to use more cullet in the manufacture of new glass, and to find new uses for this material, the present demand could be met from existing sources of supply.

Mr. Skeet also suggested that legislation to enable glass manufacturers to adopt a common specification would make it feasible to use more cullet in glass manufacture.

'If the glass industry is able to develop a standard composition approved by the British Standards Institution, there is no reason why it should not be generally adopted without the need for legislation,' answered Mr. Meacher.

Mr. Skeet then asked what was the percentage of total glass produced in the UK, in any year (a) used for recycling, (b) capable of being used as a cullet for further manufacturing processes if an agreed specification was reached, and (c) dumped by local authorities in tips throughout the country.

'No precise figures under these headings are available,' said Mr. Meacher. 'However, the Glass Manufacturers Federation estimate that in 1971 22 per cent of glass container production came from recycling and the industry aims to increase this figure by a further 5 per cent, which could be assisted by an agreed specification for cullet. Available estimates relating to dumping by local authorities are so out of date as to be of little guidance.'

Steel scrap

Mr. Peter Rost (South-East Derbyshire) asked what tonnage of steel scrap had been consumed by BSC in each of the financial years 1969-70, 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 and what was the estimate for 1973-74; what was the estimated tonnage of scrap-stocks held by BSC at the end of each of these periods; and by what tonnage scrap stock held by BSC had declined in 1973-74.

Mr. Meacher replied that tonnages of iron and steel scrap consumed by BSC and the end-period stock levels are not published on a financial year basis. Calendar year data are given in the *Annual Statistics for the Corporation.*

Services to exporters

The following Department of Industry offices provide services for UK exporters

Headquarters

Export Services and Promotions Division
Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU
Tel. 01-248 5757. Telex 886143 DTI EXPORT LDN

Regional

Office for Scotland
314 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow G3 8XF
Tel. 041-248 2855. Telex 77583 DTI GLASGOW

Inverness District Office
Caledonia House, 63/67 Academy Street, Inverness IV1 1LU
Tel. (0463) 30867

Office for Wales
Government Buildings, Gabalfa, Cardiff CF4 4YL
Tel. (0222) 62131. Telex 49267 DTI CARDIFF

Yorkshire and Humberside Regional Office
City House, New Station Street, Leeds LS1 4JQ
Tel. (0532) 38232. Telex 557470 DTI LEEDS

Northern Regional Office
Wellbar House, Gallowgate, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 4TR
Tel. (0632) 27575. Telex 53178 DTI NTYNE

Cumberland and Westmorland District Office
Town Hall, Cockermouth, Cumberland CA13 9NP
Tel. (090-082) 3498/9. Telex 64173 DTI COCKERMOUTH

North-Western Regional Office
Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester M1 4BA
Tel. 061-236 2171. Telex 667104 DTI MCHR

West-Midlands Regional Office
Ladywood House, Stephenson Street, Birmingham B2 4DT
Tel. 021-632 4111. Telex 337021 DTI BHAM

East-Midlands Regional Office
Cranbrook House, 47 Cranbrook Street, Nottingham NG1 1ES
Tel. (0602) 46121. Telex 37143 DTI NOTTM

South-Western Regional Office
The Pithay, Bristol BS1 2PB
Tel. (0272) 291071. Telex 44214 DTI BRISTOL

Northern Ireland Department of Commerce
Chichester House, 64 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JX
Tel. (0232) 34488. Telex 747025 GOVNI BELFAST

Parliament continued

BSC iron and steel scrap at steel works and iron foundries

Th. tonnes

	Consumption	End period stock level	Stock change
1969	14,039.1	1,021.2	
1970	14,587.8	10,099.9	
1971	12,039.0	12,287.9	
1972	12,944.3	791.6	
1973	11,049.4 p	656.7 p	−134.9 p

p provisional.

Steel prices

A comparison of current UK and European steel prices (Federal Republic of Germany, France and Italy) covering major products was asked for by Mr. Skeet.

Mr. Meacher gave the following table, provided by the British Steel Corporation, comparing home trade prices in the Federal Republic of Germany, France and Italy with British Steel Corporation prices on 15 March 1974. It does not cover prices charged by United Kingdom private sector producers.

BSC prices = 100

Product	West Germany	France	Italy
Billets	155	129	115
Medium plates	144	145	115
Boiler plates	158	154	119
Beams structural	145	128	139
Steel for reinforcement	155	119	121
Hot rolled strip	126	114	117
Hot rolled coil	131	132	125

Pig iron

Mr. Rost asked what tonnage of foundry pig iron was delivered in UK markets in the financial years 1969-70, 1970-71, 1971-72, 1972-73 and what was the estimate for 1973-74; and what tonnage in each of these years came from BSC, the private sector and from imports, respectively.

Mr. Meacher answered: 'Statistical reports no longer distinguish between deliveries of hematite and foundry pig iron to UK iron foundries. Data on deliveries are not published on a financial year basis. Calendar year data for BSC production are given in the *Annual Statistics for the Corporation* and for UK production in the *Annual Statistics for the Iron and Steel Industry*, copies of which are available in the library of the House.

Hematite and foundry pig iron — Th. tonnes

Deliveries to UK market		Deliveries by UK Producers		
	Total	BSC	Private sector	Imports
1969	1,253.9	817.8	329.2	106.9
1970	1,328.5	878.1	357.1	93.3
1971	952.1	637.2	232.7	82.2
1972	856.3	471.1	299.1	86.1
1973	948.4 p	574.7 p	286.3 p	87.4 p

p provisional.

Thursday, 21 March

Imports from foreign subsidiaries

Mr. J. W. Rooker (Birmingham, Perry Barr) asked if the Secretary of State for Trade would seek powers to prevent British companies importing from foreign subsidiaries products identical to those made in the UK, in circumstances where this would lead to increased unemployment.

Mr. Deakins said: 'Powers to restrict imports already exist. But the use of these is subject to the limitations imposed by the provisions of GATT and the EEC. Protective measures may be taken exceptionally under these provisions, but these measures could not be directed against imports by individual companies.'

Food prices

Mr. Carter asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, by how much the cost of food rose between 18 June 1970 and 28 February 1974.

'Between 16 June 1970 and 15 January 1974, the latest date for which information is available, the Food Index rose by 53 per cent,' replied Mrs. Williams.

Insurance companies

Questions were asked by Mr. Ray Carter (Birmingham, Northfield) on the compliance by insurance companies with every aspect of the law and if powers would be sought to ensure that those insurance companies late in filing their annual returns cease trading until such returns are made.

Mr. Clinton Davis answered: 'The Insurance Companies Acts and the Regulations made under them place complex and detailed obligations on insurance companies. We seek full compliance but we need and have discretion to deal with particular cases of difficulty on their merit. Where a company is late in submitting annual returns or has failed to meet an obligation under the Acts various powers of intervention are available in the interests of policyholders, including a notice of intention to restrict new business. The powers chosen depend on the circumstances of the case, however, and it would not be appropriate to serve such a notice where, for example, lateness in submitting a return is due to matters outside the company's control.'

Mr. Carter also asked for a complete list of those insurance companies who (a) have gone into liquidation; and those who (b) have ceased trading over the past ten years together with their field of activity.

Mr. Clinton Davis named the following insurance companies who have gone into liquidation during the past 10 years:

Year	Name	Class of business *
1964	CSM Insurance Co. Ltd.	MAT
1966	Argo Insurance Co. Ltd.	MAT
	Axe Insurance Co. Ltd.	MAT
	Colmore Insurance Co. Ltd.	Never traded
	Fire Auto & Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.	MV
	Midland Mutal Fire Insurance Society Ltd.	PROP
	Oceanic & Mediterranean Insurance Co. Ltd.	MAT
	Shares Insurance Co.	Never traded
1967	Gibraltar Insurance Co. Ltd.	MV
	Irish American Insurance Co. Ltd.	MV
	London & Cheshire Insurance Co. Ltd.	MV
	London & Home Counties Insurance Co. Ltd.	MV
	London & Midland Insurance Co. Ltd.	MV
	London & Wessex Insurance Co. Ltd.	MV
	Metropolitan & Northern Counties Insurance Co. Ltd.	MV
	South Yorkshire Motor Insurance Co. Ltd.	MV
1968	Industrial Life & General Insurance Co. Ltd.	MV
	Northern & Employers Assurance Co. Ltd.	Holding company only
1970	Carriage Insurance Co. Ltd.	MV
	Darwen & District Mutual Plate Glass Insurance Society	PROP
	Insurance Company of Holland (1859)	MAT
	Midland Northern & Scottish Insurance Co. Ltd.	MV
	National Deposit Guarantee Association Ltd.	PL
1971	British Trawlers Reinsurance Association	MAT
	Cheque Indemnity Ltd.	PL
	Competitive Insurance Co. Ltd.	OLT, LIAB, MV, PL, PROP
	ELAC Insurance Co. Ltd.	LIAB, MAT, MV, PL, PA, PROP
	General & Commercial Motor Insurance Co. Ltd.	MV
	Automobile & General Insurance Co. Ltd.	MV
	Hull Mutual Steamship Protecting Insurance Society Ltd.	MAT
	Isle of Wight Mutual Plate Glass Insurance Society Ltd.	PROP
	Law Accident Insurance Society Ltd.	LIAB, MAT, MV, PL, PA, PROP
	Metropolitan General Insurance Co. Ltd.	MV
	Oldham Tradesman's Insurance Co. Ltd.	OLT, PROP
	South of England Mutual Plate Glass Insurance Co. Ltd.	PROP
	Tamworth & District Mutual Plate Glass Insurance Assn.	PROP
	Transport Indemnity Insurance Co. Ltd.	MV
	Uttoxeter Mutual Plate Glass Insurance Assn.	PROP
	Vehicle & General Insurance Co. Ltd.	LIAB, MAT, PL, PA, PROP
	Western Assurance Co. Ltd.	PROP
1972	Burnley & District Mutual Plate Glass Insurance Co. Ltd.	PROP
	Huddersfield Mutual Plate Glass Insurance Co. Ltd.	PROP
	Tugowners Mutual Insurance Assn.	MAT
	Union Accident Insurance Co. Ltd.	MV, PROP
1973	Southend-on-Sea Tradesmen's Mutual Plate Glass Insurance Co. Ltd.	PROP

Particulars of insurance companies that ceased trading in the earlier part of the 10 year period are not readily available. The Department's Annual Reports from the year 1968 give particulars of authorisations revoked. In addition the following insurance companies are not accepting new business in Great Britain:

Name	Class of business *
Agrippina Insurance Co. Ltd. (W. Germany)	LIAB, MAT, MV, PL, PA, PROP
Al Ahleia SAK (Kuwait)	LIAB, MAT, MV, PL, PROP
Alpha Marine Insurance Co. Ltd. (Norway)	MAT
Alpina Insurance Co. Ltd. (Switzerland)	MAT
(Les) Assurances Nationales – Vie (France)	OLT

Name	Class of business *
Baloise Fire Insurance Co. Ltd. (Switzerland)	LIAB, MAT, MV, PL, PA, PROP
Bastion Insurance Co. Ltd.	OLT, LIAB, MAT, MV, PL, PA, PROP
Bideford and District Mutual Plate Glass Insurance Assn.	PROP
British Merchants Insurance Co. Ltd.	LIAB, MAT, MV, PL, PA, PROP
City Fire Office Ltd.	LIAB, MAT, PL, PA, PROP
Cunard Insurance Ltd.	MAT
Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States (USA)	OLT
F.G.U. Insurance Corporation (Phillipines)	LIAB, MAT, PL, PROP
Falcon Insurance Co. Ltd.	MV
Fleetwood Trawlers Mutual Insurance Assn. Ltd.	MAT
General of Berne Insurance Co. (Switzerland)	MAT
General Insurance Company of Cyprus	OLT
General Insurance Co. of Helvetia Ltd. (Switzerland)	MAT
Grimsby Mutual Compensation Fund Ltd.	LIAB
Grimsby Steam Fishing Vessels Mutual Insurance & Protecting Co. Ltd.	MAT
Helvetia-Accident Swiss Insurance Co. Ltd. (Switzerland)	LIAB, MAT, PL, PA, PROP
Hindusthan General Insurance Society Ltd. (India)	MAT, MV, PA, PROP
Hull Steam Trawlers Mutual Insurance & Protecting Co. Ltd.	MAT
Insurance Co. of East Africa (Kenya)	PL, PROP
Leicester and District Mutual Plate Glass Insurance Assn.	PROP
Lincolnshire Steam Trawlers' Mutual Insurance & Protecting Co. Ltd.	MAT
(La) Minerve Insurance Co. Ltd. (France)	LIAB, PROP
Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York (USA)	OLT
Nye-Danske Insurance Co. of Copenhagen (Denmark)	MAT
Oceanus Mutual Underwriting Assn. Ltd.	MAT
Pilot Assurance Co. Ltd.	OLT
Scottish & Commonwealth Insurance Co. Ltd.	LIAB, MAT, MV, PA, PROP
Seven Provinces Insurance Co. Ltd. (Netherlands)	LIAB, MAT, PA, PROP
Shipowners Mutual Strike Insurance Assn. Ltd.	MAT
Skandia Reinsurance Co. Ltd. (Sweden)	MAT, PROP
Southern Life Assn. of Africa (South Africa)	OLT
Stuyvesant Insurance Co. (USA)	MAT
Through Transit Marine Mutual Assn. Ltd.	MAT
Triton Insurance Co. Ltd. (India)	MAT, PROP
Undeb Insurance Ltd.	MV, OLT, PROP
Union & South West Africa Insurance Co. Ltd. (South Africa)	MV, PA, PROP
United Kingdom Mutual Steamship Assurance Assn. Ltd.	MAT
Vanguard Insurance Co. Ltd. (Australia)	OLT
Widnes Hospital Scheme	PL, PA
Wurtemberg Fire Insurance Co. Ltd. (W. Germany)	LIAB, MAT, MV, PL, PA, PROP

* Classes of Business
LIAB Liability insurance business
MAT Marine, aviation and transport insurance business
MV Motor vehicle insurance business
OLT Ordinary long term insurance business
PL Pecuniary loss insurance business
PA Personal accident insurance business
PROP Property insurance business

Desulphurisation plant

Mr. Skeet asked what capacity of crude oil desulphurisation plant is available in the UK; and how the total compares with other European Community states.

Dr. Strang replied: 'I assume that the Hon. Member is referring to the capacity to desulphurise gas oil and fuel oil, which at the end of 1973, in thousand metric tons a year, was:

	Gas oil	Fuel oil
Belgium	5,975	
Denmark	1,593	537
France	15,127	
Germany (F.R.)	20,770	
Ireland	220	
Italy	n.a.	
Luxembourg	n.a.	
Netherlands	11,935	460
United Kingdom	17,401	

Films Register

Mrs. Gwyneth Dunwoody (Crewe) asked if the Secretary of State for Trade would not proceed further with the setting up of a films register.

Mr. Deakins said: 'I am reluctant to anticipate at this stage what further contribution the United Kingdom can make to future discussion of this Community proposal or whether such discussions would be likely to result in a scheme which the United Kingdom would find acceptable.'

Friday, 22 March

Department of Trade

Mr. Kenneth Baker (City of Westminster, St. Marylebone) asked for a list of the responsibilities of the Department of Trade.

Mr. Shore said: 'My Department is responsible for overseas trade policy, commercial relations and tariffs; the work of the Export Credits Guarantee Department and of the British Overseas Trade Board; tourism and the hotel and travel industries, the newspaper, film and publishing industries and the distributive and service trades: civil aviation, marine and shipping policy; companies legislation, insurance supervision, the Insolvency Service and the Patent Office.'

Treaty of Accession

Mr. Sillars asked when the next tariff increase was expected under the Treaty of Accession on goods from Commonwealth and other countries; what commodities would be affected; and what estimated effect such increases would have on domestic inflation.

Mr. Deakin replied: 'The next tariff changes under the Treaty of Accession are due to be made on products covered by the common organisation of the market in beef and veal (live animals, meat (including prepared or preserved), offals and fats) at the start of the 1974/75 marketing year, the date of which is expected to be decided at the meeting of the Council of Ministers (Agriculture) this week. The changes involve the second 20 per cent reduction in duties on imports from other members of the Community, and the second stage move towards the Common Customs Tariff (CCT) (reducing by 40 per cent the difference between the United Kingdom's rates applied at 1 January 1972 and the CCT rates).

'These tariff changes will be taken into account in reaching the overall agreement on agricultural prices, for which as my Rt. Hon. Friend the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs said on 19 March (OR Col 868) the objective is that there shall be no increase in domestic prices.'

EEC assistance for British steelworkers

Mr. Churchill (Stretford) inquired what arrangements are available through the EEC for assisting redundant British steelworkers.

Mr. Meacher replied: 'Article 56 of the Treaty of Paris enables the European Commission to share with Member Governments on certain conditions up to half the net cost of providing financial assistance to steelworkers, engaged in the production of products embraced by the Treaty, who lose or have to change their jobs or who undergo retraining. By way of indirect assistance the same Article provides for loans by the Commission towards industrial projects capable of absorbing redundant steelworkers. Under Article 46 of the same Treaty assistance can be provided towards studies of re-employment possibilities for redundant steelworkers.'

EEC membership and food prices

Mrs. Williams was asked by Mr. John Spence (Thirsk and Malton): by how much food had increased in price to the housewife in each year since United Kingdom accession to the European Economic Community; and how much of the increase in each year was due to membership of the EEC.

'The UK Retail Price Index for Food rose by 20.1 per cent over the period January 1973 to January 1974,' Mrs. Williams replied. 'The increase attributable to our membership of the EEC is currently estimated to be between ½ and 1 per cent.'

Steel production and exports

Mr. Christopher Brocklebank-Fowler (North-West Norfolk) wanted to know the export tonnage of steel, how many tons of steel were imported, and what was the tonnage of re-imports of steel during the most recent 12-month period.

Mr. Deakins said that in 1973 exports were 4.04 million metric tons and imports 2.78 million metric tons; re-imports are included with imports and not recorded separately.

Mr. Brocklebank-Fowler also asked what was the total production of steel during the period.

'25.5 million tonnes of crude steel in the UK from March 1973 to February 1974.' said Mr. Meacher.

DC-10 airliner

A number of questions were asked by Mr. Phillip Whitehead (Derby, North) on the airworthiness of the DC-10 airliner following incidents in flight in 1972, over Ontario, and in 1973, over New Mexico, involving these aircraft.

Mr. Clinton Davis answered: 'The responsibility for inquiries into airworthiness rests with the Civil Aviation Authority.

'The incident to the DC-10 over Ontario, involving a cargo door, occurred before this type of aircraft was on the British register. The Authority informs me, however, that before issuing a United Kingdom Certificate of Airworthiness to the Laker Airways DC-10 aircraft, they made full inquiries as to the cause of that incident and as to the state of the aircraft in relation to the remedial modifications embodied.

'The incident over New Mexico was concerned with an engine fan failure. I understand that investigations into this accident by the United States authorities are not yet complete. Immediately following the failure, the Civil Aviation Authority made inquiries

of the Federal Aviation Administration as to the circumstances and has since maintained contact with both the FAA and the manufacturers. The FAA initially advised that certain modifications should be made to the fans, and although these are not mandatory, Laker Airways have complied with the recommendations. More recently, a further inspection has been recommended and this has also been done.'

Mr. Whitehead also asked if the Secretary of State for Trade, was satisfied that British carriers using DC-10 airliner were made aware of modifications recommended by the American National Transportation Safety Board following the Canadian accident.

'Matters concerning modifications to aircraft are the responsibility of the Civil Aviation Authority,' replied Mr. Clinton Davis. 'I am informed by the Authority that there was no British carrier using the DC-10 airliner at the time of the accident over Windsor, Ontario, in June 1972. The Authority however was aware of the recommendations of the NTSB. By the time of issue of a UK Certificate of Airworthiness in respect of DC-10 aircraft, the engineering changes agreed as necessary by the FAA for US operation, ie those involving the door locking mechanism, were being carried out in new aircraft. The CAA granted a certificate to the aircraft in the knowledge that the changes were incorporated in the aircraft which were to be delivered to this country.'

Answering a further question Mr. Clinton Davis said: 'Communications with carriers regarding the modification of aircraft are a matter for the Civil Aviation Authority

'I am informed by the Authority that no UK carrier was using the DC-10 aircraft at the time the NTSB recommendations were released. These recommendations were discussed between the Authority and the constructor and the Authority was satisfied that the immediately practicable changes regarded as necessary to achieve an acceptable standard of safety, ie those involving the door locking mechanism, were made to the aircraft before delivery to Britain. The NTSB recommendation on relief venting has been the subject of further consideration by the FAA, the aircraft manufacturer and the CAA; however, engineering problems associated with the adoption of this proposal have yet to be satisfactorily resolved. I am advised that the aircraft is regarded as fully airworthy and adequately safe with the door locking improvements which have been incorporated. My Hon. Friend will know that the British operator concerned has taken additional measures to ensure that this door is rendered fail-proof.

'There is therefore no requirement at this stage for the Authority to give the British operator any further advice on DC-10 airworthiness.'

Mr. Whitehead asked what communications had been received by the Department of Trade from the Federal Aviation Agency since June 1972 regarding safety modifications to the DC-10 aircraft.

Mr. Clinton Davis answered that communications from the Federal Aviation Administration on safety matters were addressed to the Civil Aviation Authority, which maintains very close liaison with the FAA particularly in respect of American built aircraft. He continued:

'I am advised by the Authority that they have received notification from the FAA of five Airworthiness Directives in the period between 1 June 1972 and 14 March 1974. These Directives, which are mandatory for aircraft on the American register relate to engine turbine discs, the rudder control hydraulic system, the engine nacelle nose cowl attachment bolts, the yaw damper, and the cargo doors.

'In addition, the Authority has received copies of FAA advice on 16 other occasions. A wide range of matters were covered by these communications, which included one relating to the cargo door incident prior to UK operation of the aircraft.'

Government Sales

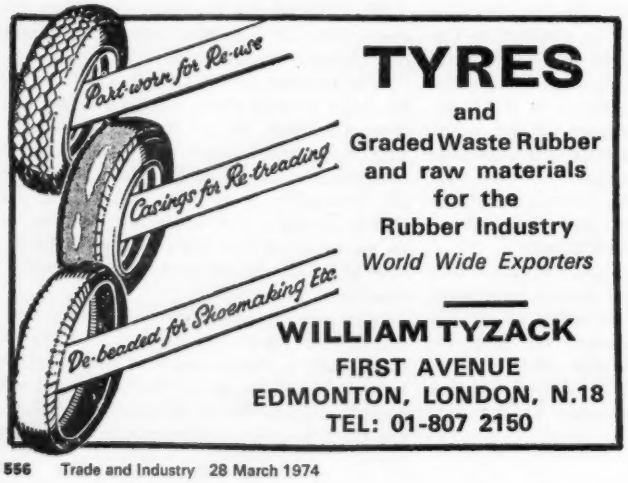
Ministry of Defence

4 April 1974 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Memorial Hall, High Street, Chatham, Kent

Auctioneers: Fuller Horsey Sons & Cassell (Dept. L), 52 Bow Lane, London EC4M 9ET (Tel: 01-248 7954)

Noble and Lund 90 ft. turbine turning lathe, Harrison and Boye and Emmes SS and SC lathes, Richards No. 2 boring machine, Kendall and Gent planing machine, Denham centre lathe, Auer and Schiebe radial drilling machine, Wadkin saw bench, planing machine, trailer type compressers, Green diesel 3 ton road roller, Land rovers, Morris Mini, Ford Zepher and Cortina cars, photographic equipment, electronic test equipment, MT spares, white and coloured blankets, approx 11 ton mixed rags, service clothing, boots, shoes, furniture, crockery, kitchen utensils, wrist watches, binoculars, meters, engineering fine tools, and numerous other effects.



10 April 1974 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Cavalry Barracks, Butt Road, Colchester, Essex

Auctioneers: Fenn Wright & Co. (Dept. L), 146 High Street, Colchester, Essex CO1 1PW (Tel: 0206-46161)

The lots on offer include carpets, blankets, service clothing, web equipment, tent components, electrical and MT spares, miscellaneous tools and plant, furniture and kitchen equipment, vertical-milling-shearing machines, conveyancer forklifts, Lansing Bagnall industrial tractor, Blaw Knox concrete mixer, Pegson earth rammers, Bedford recovery vehicle and a Thames 3 ton van, scrap batteries, tyres, cable and ferrous metals etc.

Catalogues of the above sales, which give details of the lots, conditions of sale, viewing times, etc. are available from the relevant auctioneers from two weeks prior to and up to the date of the sale, price 10p (postal order only).

Department of the Environment

2 April 1974

Location: Department of the Environment, Supplies Division Stores, India Pavilion, Exhibition Grounds, Wembley, Middlesex (Tel: 01-903 2608)

Auctioneers: Messrs. Fuller, Horsey, Sons and Cassell, 52 Bow Lane, London EC4M 9ET (Tel: 01-248 7954)

Office and miscellaneous furniture, engineering, electrical, canteen, domestic and other equipment, etc.

Catalogue: direct from auctioneer, price 10p each.

British-American Tobacco Company Limited

Continued growth in sales.....
Economic climate difficult.....
Some profit increase forecast.....

Mr. R. P. Dobson

Points from the Chairman's speech:

* In the first five months of the current financial year the worldwide pattern of increasing Group sales of tobacco products continued. In both U.S.A. and Germany market share has risen.
* Operating profits from tobacco are expected to be at least as good as last year's record, despite little doubt that profits will be affected by increased overheads and costs of raw materials.
* The current year started very well for Wiggins Teape. We look forward to a further improvement in their worldwide results for the year.
* The cosmetics companies doubled their profits in 1973. With high promotional costs in U.S.A. and Europe the results for this year may not be much different from those of last year.
* Despite caution about immediate growth prospects a not insignificant contribution to Group operating profit by our retailing interests is expected this year.
* It appears likely that taxation will take a higher proportion of operating profits. Leaving aside exchange rate changes, I believe it is safe to forecast some increase in after-tax profits attributable to BAT.

B·A·T

GROUP PROFIT SUMMARY	1973	1972
	£ millions	
Turnover	2,807.7	2,037.5
Operating Profit	249.7	175.4
Profit before taxation	229.9	161.6
Profit after taxation	127.8	90.3
B.A.T.'s interest therein	111.3	78.0
B.A.T. Dividends	27.2	31.5
	Pence	
Earnings per 25p Ordinary Stock Unit	44.2	32.6
Dividends per Ordinary Stock Unit	9.555	9.1*

*1972 Equivalent under the new taxation system

If you would like a copy of the full text of Mr. R. P. Dobson's speech at the Annual General Meeting held on 21st March, 1974, please write to The Secretary at 7 Millbank, London, SW1P 3JE.

BOTB British Overseas Trade Board

The German Democratic Republic – good potential for trade

The Leipzig Spring Fair, which closed on 17 March, was attended by representatives of some 135 British firms and was widely regarded as one of the most successful ever. Most participants reported that very useful contacts had been established and a number of important contracts were signed. Mr. R. Fell, Secretary of the Export Credits Guarantee Department and a Member of the British Overseas Trade Board, paid an official visit to the GDR to attend the event which featured two special promotions sponsored by the BOTB – an exhibition of British welding equipment arranged by the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce and Industry and a one-day lecture programme organised by the Scientific Instrument Manufacturers' Association.

This article reviews some of the features of UK trade relations with the GDR and offers some advice to British firms seeking to do business with that market.

The German Democratic Republic now ranks amongst the top 10 of the world's industrial powers and has the highest per capita GNP of any East European country. Largely as a result of the development of a capital intensive economy, the GDR has maintained an annual growth rate of about 4 per cent and has the highest foreign trade turnover and living standards in Eastern Europe. A broad guide to the development of the GDR economy can be found in the current (1974) Economic Plan, details of which have already been issued through the Export Intelligence Service. The Plan takes as its main themes the further improvement of general living standards, the introduction of strict economies in the use of raw materials and energy and the expansion of industrial output and home-building. The construction of power plant and the provision of raw materials and industrial supplies are priorities for investment and a considerable expansion is planned in the fields of fuel and power, metallurgy and steel production and the chemical industry.

GDR foreign trade

The continuing development by the GDR of trade and economic co-operation with the USSR and other Socialist countries remains a priority but an important part of the GDR's import requirements will also be met through purchases from the West which at present account for around 30 per cent of total imports and which are also planned to grow considerably.

Western trade with the GDR has shown significant expansion in recent years with the leading suppliers to that market being the Federal Republic of Germany (£363 million exports in 1972), France (£55 million), the Netherlands (£32 million) and Japan (£19 million). By contrast, British exports to the GDR have declined from £17 million in 1971 to £13½ million in 1973. These figures speak for themselves. They demonstrate that Britain has failed to secure a reasonable share of an increasingly important market. The reasons could no doubt be debated at length but one important contributory factor undoubtedly has been that only a small number of British companies have been attempting seriously to develop business with the GDR on a continuing basis. An unfortunate result of this is that there now exists quite a considerable gap in GDR knowledge of what Britain has to offer. The onus is very much on us to correct this situation and as the following paragraphs show, favourable conditions now exist to help us to achieve this.

A new framework

The establishment of diplomatic relations in February 1973 paved the way for the negotiation of an inter-Governmental Agreement on the development of Economic, Industrial, Scientific and Technological Co-operation – the first ever Agreement between Britain and the GDR. The Agreement was signed in December 1973. Unlike the Agreements which Socialist countries sign with each other, our own Co-operation Agreements cannot in themselves produce more trade nor

GDR TRADE AND TECHNOLOGY

SYMPOSIUM OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC IN BIRMINGHAM
25/26 APRIL 1974 BIRMINGHAM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

"Principles of foreign trade and licence policy of the GDR – selected construction processes and welding technologies"

Inquiries to Birmingham Chamber of Commerce and Industry Tel. 021-454 6171

Visitors to Tucker Fastners Ltd. one of the British joint venture exhibitors at the Leipzig Fair. From left to right are Mr. D. Collins, Birmingham Chamber of Commerce; Mr. R. Edgar, Tucker Fastners; Mr. J. E. Reeve, Commercial Counsellor, British Embassy, in East Berlin; Mr. R. Fell, BOTB member and Secretary of the Export Credits Guarantee Department.

Mr. H. Sölle (right), GDR's Minister for Foreign Trade, visits the British Information Stand at the Leipzig Fair. Also in the picture are Mr. J. E. Reeve (extreme left), Commercial Counsellor, British Embassy in East Berlin, and Mr. H. B. C. Keeble (second from left), British Ambassador to the German Democratic Republic.

determine the level of business to be achieved. They do however provide a framework within which business is conducted and carry major political and commercial importance as symbols of the determination of the two countries to develop their economic relations and to encourage the expansion of business in both directions. The new Agreement with the GDR also provides for the setting up of a Joint Commission of the two Governments which will meet annually to consider the practical steps which might be taken to progress specific proposals for co-operation and to consider new fields where the prospects for business might usefully be explored. The Joint Commission is to meet for the first time in late 1974.

Now that an official framework exists, the time is ripe for a new flow of British activity in the market. Changing currency values have placed British exporters in a highly competitive position and the favourable trade balance which the GDR at present enjoys in its relations with the UK (nearly £13 million in 1973) is a further factor in our favour. There is undoubtedly on the GDR side a genuine desire to expand its economic links with Britain. GDR Ministers and trade officials have emphasised in recent months that they are anxious to place more business in the UK provided that the terms and conditions are right. They have shown a readiness to help with specific indications of their purchasing requirements, details of which are now being regularly issued through the Export Intelligence Service.

A complete list of the opportunities would be beyond the scope of this article but all the following fields, listed in the Annex to the Co-operation Agreement, represent potentially useful areas for British exports and in a number of sectors contracts have already been concluded or are under discussion:

Chemical industry
Engineering industry, including casting, forging and machinery for the plastics industry
Construction industry, including prefabricated sections, fittings and installations
Shoe making machinery
Textile machinery
Scientific instrument manufacture
Welding techniques
Automation, including automated processes
Office equipment
Electrical industry, including electrical household equipment
Metallurgical industries, including high quality steel production and powder metallurgy.

Market approach

GDR foreign trade is a state monopoly and the right to sign foreign trade contracts is the responsibility of foreign trade enterprises acting on the authority of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. Each enterprise is responsible for a specific group of commodities. Western firms may however enlist the services of State agency enterprises which can undertake local representation. A list of foreign trade enterprises and 'agent' firms can be obtained from the Department of Trade.

Firms wishing to pursue sales possibilities should not however rely solely on correspondence. There is no substitute for personal visits to the GDR where direct discussions can take place with the competent State trading organisations – a course strongly recommended by the GDR authorities. In this respect we are frequently compared unfavourably with our Western competitors who undertake frequent visits to the market to gather information and to develop contacts. The British Embassy in Berlin will be very glad to assist firms in making the initial contacts, introductions and appointments.

Leipzig fair

But a major focal point for all GDR foreign trade activity is the Leipzig International Fair which is held twice a year in March and September. Each event is divided into specialised product sectors.

The Spring Fair concentrates on such sectors as mechanical engineering, metallurgy, electrical engineering, automation technology and equipment, electronics, precision instruments, measuring and testing equipment, vehicles, complete industrial plant (excluding chemical plant) and a wide range of consumer goods.

The Autumn event covers basic chemicals and other base materials, mechanical engineering, vehicles, medical and

surgical equipment, clinical laboratory equipment, leisure and sports goods, furniture, interior decoration, domestic equipment and appliances.

A significant benefit of participation at the Fairs is that it enables contacts to be made with representatives from all levels of GDR industry, including technical experts. It is an ideal way of introducing your product to the market and of establishing a continuing relationship with the GDR enterprises concerned.

The BOTB is prepared to consider supporting specialised group exhibits in the appropriate product sectors wherever space is available and when there is sufficient support from British firms. In this connection, a recent development at the Fair is the featuring of selected 'Fachgruppen' (specialised groups) and the 1974 Autumn Fair will have textile machinery and plastics machinery as special themes. Special attention is given by the GDR authorities to these areas and arrangements are available for exhibitors in these groups to give lectures in support of their displays. The BOTB is now making a particular effort to attract adequate representation at the Autumn event for British firms in these sectors and interested firms should make contact as soon as possible with Fairs and Promotions Branch of the Department of Trade (Hillgate House, 26 Old Bailey, London EC4M 7HU).

Conclusions

It would be wrong to suggest that there are limitless possibilities for Anglo-GDR trade. It would be equally misleading to suggest that the GDR will necessarily be an easy market for British firms. The competition will be fierce and as in all centrally-planned economies contracts will not be won overnight but will be the result of patience and hard work over a period of time. The GDR wants to buy from us but equally wants to sell to us and firms willing to consider both possibilities will be at an advantage. But there is business to be had and prospective exporters who decide to tackle the market can be assured of the goodwill and practical help from Governments on both sides. The GDR has proved a reliable trading partner which meets its obligations in full and its representatives are sincere when they say that they wish to see a substantial expansion of purchases from the UK. It is up to us to make this happen.

BOTB British Overseas Trade Board

Market for British audio equipment in Japan

'UK audio equipment manufacturers can achieve sales of between Y4,563 and Y5,365 million (up to £8.25 million) in 1976'. This forecast is given in a market report, The Audio Equipment Market in Japan published last week by the British Overseas Trade Board.

The report states that during the next three year period, 1974-76, domestic consumption is expected to increase at an annual rate of 28 per cent, despite the expected recession as a result of the current energy crisis, and that domestic consumption of audio equipment in 1973 was estimated at Y659,647 million, a sharp increase of 54.7 per cent over the previous year.

Four suggestions are made for British manufacturers in planning their sales strategy for the Japanese market:

1 The delivery schedules must be adjusted to coincide with the peak selling season in Japan.
2 UK manufacturers should assist Japanese sales agents in educating and training the audio specialists and maintenance engineers in the retail outlets.
3 Aggressive sales promotion activities should be directed to major independent electric appliance stores through qualified importers and/or domestic audio equipment manufacturers.
4 The major thrust of UK manufacturers' sales promotion activities should be concentrated on audio equipment of very high quality with unique characteristics and design.

Commenting on the estimated annual increase for various product categories between 1973-76, the report states 'Foreign-made loudspeakers will have the highest potential market in Japan with a projected 70 per cent increase annually during the three year period, 1973-76, followed by amplifiers with a 60 per cent annual increase Conversely, 'Imports of foreign-made record players, which dominate approximately 80 per cent of the UK's audio exports to Japan, are expected to level off or decrease slightly.'

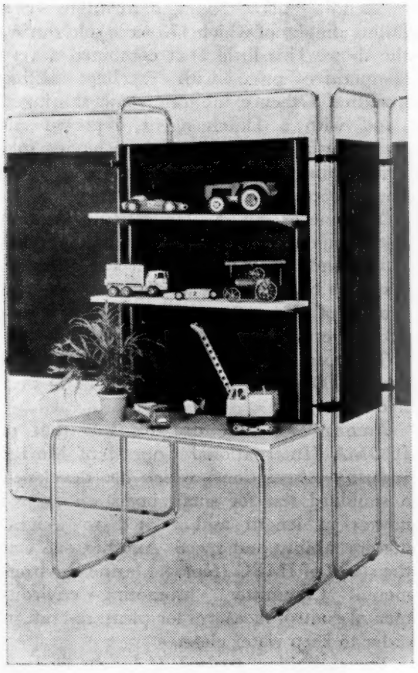
In addition to an analysis of the sales potential for UK products, the report provides details on market size, changes in consumer attitudes to audio equipment and market factors. Appendices include details of the 50 most important potential importers, major trade fairs and suitable advertising media in Japan.

A presentation goblet, one of five awarded to winners of this year's Export Award to Smaller Manufacturers (see *Trade and Industry,* 21 March page 508). BOTB was symbolised on this occasion by the ship taken from the 17th century seal of the Board of Trade.

Catalogues of Government Publications

Her Majesty's Stationery Office offer their customers a comprehensive service which will enable them to judge whether any other titles in the vast output of Government Publications would help them in their work or leisure. Full information about this service can be obtained by sending a postcard to Publicity Section, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Room E22, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1P 1BN, asking for the CATALOGUE SERVICE LEAFLET.

Export Business



Above: Gingerbread Enterprises of London reports that its display units, System 8, are experiencing an export boom, accounting for a third of sales. The company has agents in France, Germany, Sweden and Switzerland, while there is an expanding market in North America. Below: Sweden and Singapore have been added to countries importing drinks vending machines designed and manufactured by Vending Centre (Holdings) Ltd. of Watford. VCH already sells to most European countries, as well as Australia, New Zealand, South Africa.

EMI sells colour television station to Dubai Government

A contract worth over £300,000 to equip a VHF colour television station for the Dubai Broadcasting Service has been signed between the Dubai Government and EMI Sound and Vision Equipment Ltd. Major considerations in the award of the contract, being handled by the company's television division, include the ablity to meet an ex-works delivery in June.

EMI-Service, the company's installation and maintenance division, is to install and commission the equipment. Similarly, the transmission antenna and main feeder are being supplied and installed by the telecommunications division to the high standards of specification required by the Dubai Broadcasting Service.

The Dubai colour television station is a PAL system installation and EMI is to equip the two studios, a presentation suite, a central control room, the microwave link, a film processing unit and the transmission antenna and feeders.

Both the studios and the presentation suite are to be provided with EMI 2005 three tube colour cameras. Three will be allocated to Studio A, two to Studio B and a single camera for the presentation suite, which will be used for more static applications such as face-to-face interviews.

In addition to the cameras, all television ancillary equipment is being supplied under this contract and EMI will be responsible for co-ordinating all aspects of the system.

Knit export council casts off old image

The British Hosiery and Knitwear Export Group has changed its title to British Knitting Export Council. The address, too, of the Council is changed: it has moved from 29 Sackville Street to premises in the Clothing Export Centre, Academy House, 26-28 Sackville Street, London W1X 1DA. The telephone number is unaltered: 01-734 6277/8.

On the new name, the Group states 'This change was thought necessary to update the image in export markets of the British knitting industry. The new name makes our purpose as an export promoting association clearer.'

The Group reports that the British Overseas Trade Board-supported joint venture that it sponsored at last month's Paris Knitting Industries Exhibition 'resulted in good business for many of the 27 members who participated'.

Blow British bellows say Romania, Algeria

Two British companies have received export orders worth more than £100,000 – from East Europe and North Africa – for bellows expansion joints.

Vokes Ltd. of Guildford has received orders totalling £90,000 from Romania for bellows expansion joints and constant spring supports.

The expansion joints, of 5 in. and 10 in. diameters, will be used on Romanian diesel engine exhaust systems. They are of four- and five-ply construction and designed to provide extensive life under high temperatures and vibration conditions. The springs will support boilers to be installed at new power stations.

These Romanian orders, secured against strong overseas competition, were placed following discussions with Vokes and its East European agent, Morganite International Ltd.

Repeat orders over the past two years have enabled Vokes to sell £250,000 of spring supports and bellows to Romania.

Teddington Bellows Ltd. of Pontardulais, Swansea, has won a £14,000 Pritchard Rhodes order, against international competition, for bellows expansion joints destined for the new gas liquefaction plant at Skikda, Algeria – one of the largest of its kind in the world.

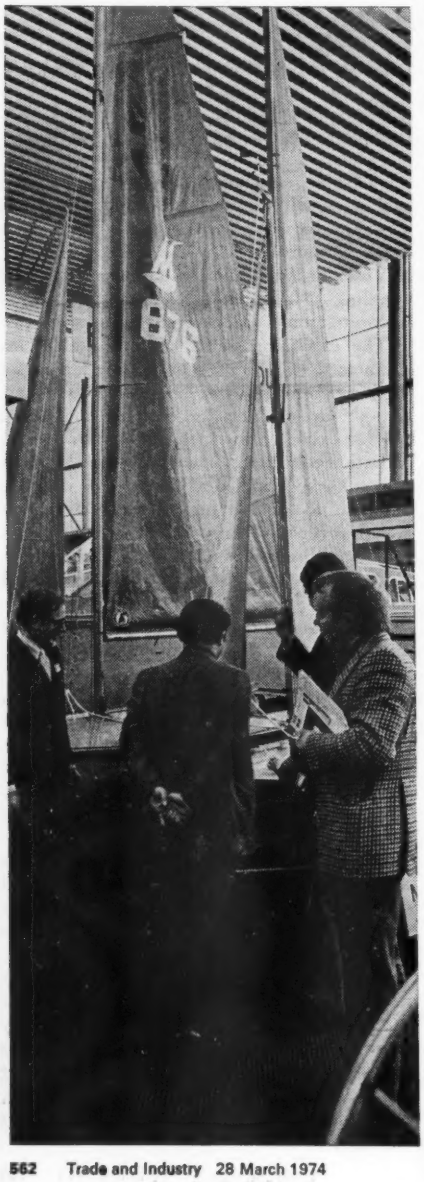
The largest of the bellows to be supplied is a tied double type, of 80 in. in diameter and 64 in. in length, designed to operate at pressures up to 350 lb./in.^{2} and temperatures up to 120°C.

The bellows are fitted to the outlet connection on one of the largest compressors ever built, in order to relieve the loads caused by thermal movement of associated piping. To contain the high pressure without sacrificing the inherent flexibility of thin wall bellows, restraining rings are fitted around the bellows convolutions.

Exhibitions and Fairs

Shortage of space on deck cramps style at Amsterdam

From A. Hazebroek, Commercial Dept., British Embassy, The Hague: The International Boat and Camping Exhibition, Amsterdam, 1-10 March, was bigger than last year's exhibition attracting 358 exhibitors as against 329 in 1973. There were joint ventures from West Germany, Great Britain, France and Sweden. The British stand was the second largest. It was sponsored by the British Overseas Trade Board and the Ship and Boat Builders National Federation under the title 'The British Boating Industry.'



Participants came from Belgium, Canada, Denmark, West and East Germany, Finland, France, Great Britain, Irish Republic, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Austria, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, USA and Yugoslavia.

All kinds of pleasure craft, accessories and parts, as well as camping equipment were on view. As lack of space is now a serious problem (80 per cent over-subscribed this time) the individual stands had been put rather close together which tended to cramp some displays. However, in future (and beginning next year) it is likely that the exhibition will be split into two events – one for large and one for small boats – which will be held at separate times. Details are still being worked out.

The number of visitors decreased slightly from 217,000 to 203,800. But there are good reasons for this: (a) increased fuel prices affecting motorised craft and leisure in general; (b) increases in costs of all boats because raw materials costs have increased worldwide – to a lesser extent, wages for boat builders have also affected final prices; (c) expected local legislation which will make it compulsory to register leisure craft and will impose a tax on their use; (d) a recessionary trend in the Dutch economy and an increased level of unemployment which has restricted public spending.

These trends may indicate the beginning of a preference for sailing boats instead of powered craft. Sales of the latter have been hit, especially in the price range between £3,000 and £10,000. On the other hand, the interest in expensive motor yachts (£20,000 and over) remains keen but the majority of such boats are usually registered abroad. The demand for speed boats, which are heavy on fuel, has been halved.

It was not surprising, therefore, to find that some exhibitors were disappointed with the exhibition results. But evidently this did not apply to the joint venture participants: with only one exception they reported good results.

The current exchange rate of the pound sterling has had a considerable influence. The outstanding success among our exhibits was a sailing dinghy of which 175 were sold during the show. This little boat combined a very competitive price with excellent sailing qualities. Other exhibitors, some sharing a stand with a Dutch agent, reported encouraging results, many of them having sold boats during the exhibition and with more sales expected after the event.

The one exception blamed it on location but the agent, in a better spot, was kept quite busy; and, overall, they expect ultimate results to be favourable for them as well. The group of four firms displaying boating accessories also reported good results.

The total number of craft displayed was over 1,000 – 94 with a gross weight of over five tons.

Among first time displays was that of ICOMA (International Council of Marine Industry Associations) which has developed a standard test for small boats up to five metres in length and related to weight, floating ability and speed. Another one was the stand of IMEC (Icoma Marine Environmental Committee) promoting environmental control measures for pleasure craft in order to keep water clean.

The exhibition was visited by the Consul-General at Amsterdam, A. H. Hughes, and members of the Commercial Department of the Embassy at The Hague.

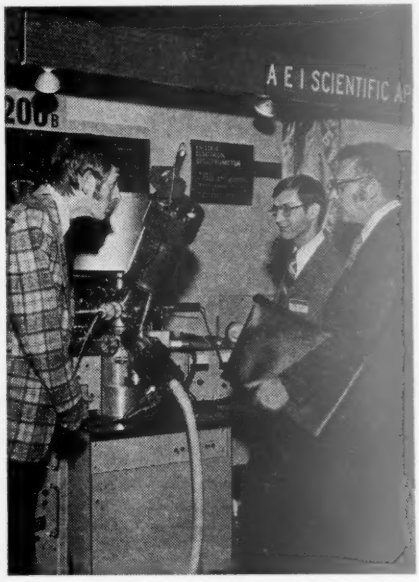
A joint venture set for New York instrument event

British companies manufacturing automotive instruments and components will take part in a joint venture display organised by the British Overseas Trade Board and the Electrical Engineering Association at the Instrument Automotive Conference and Exhibition, New York, October 28-31.

The exhibition provides opportunities for potential buyers to evaluate new products, to find practical solutions to particular problems and to arrange purchases from exhibitors. Last year's exhibition, in Houston, Texas, attracted over 8,000 visitors, and buyers came from throughout the USA, Canada and South America.

It is expected that five British companies will take part this year and the products they will be selling include flow measuring instrumentation systems for the oil, gas and petrochemical industries, television monitoring and test equipment, constant temperature baths.

Cleveland: 9,000 scientists meet at annual chemical convention



Two visiting scientists talk with A. Errock, AEI Scientific Apparatus Ltd. (left) about its electron spectrometer at the Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy in Cleveland.

From R. F. Gash, Consul (Commercial), Cleveland, Ohio: Following the practice adopted since 1968, when facilities in the hometown of Pittsburgh could not cope with their ever-expanding annual conference, members of the Society for Analytical Chemists of Pittsburgh and the Spectroscopy Society of Pittsburgh held this year's Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy in Cleveland, Ohio. Having this tongue-twisting title, it is not surprising that the conference – 4-8 March – which, over the years became known throughout the world as the Pittsburgh Show, was jocularly referred to by many of the exhibitors and visitors as the 'Cleveburgh' Show.

Regardless of the name, the great majority of the 9,000 analytical scientists, viewing the exhibits and attending the wide variety of discussions led by internationally renowned experts, agreed that this conference is the world leader in its particular scientific field. And, not surprisingly, British instrument makers who made the effort to participate as exhibitors found their time and money well spent.

Four British companies took advantage of the British Overseas Trade Board joint venture scheme and particpated under sponsorship of the Scientific Instrument Manufacturers Association. As in previous years, the British display was by far the largest exhibit from an overseas country and indicated the capacity of the United Kingdom to meet the particularly high standards imposed by the scientists attending the conference.

AEI Scientific Apparatus Ltd. took advantage of this unique opportunity to show and demonstrate its newest developments and techniques; and a large team, made up of experts from US-based subsidiary and the Manchester home base, was kept extremely active during the four days of the show.

In addition to having one of the largest stands, AEI used a conference room at the exposition centre to run a programmed series of technical sessions to further emphasise the value of using the new MS1073 mass spectrometer and the AEI DS50 Data System. This system facilitates the rapid reduction and processing of data and received much attention by the visitors who came from all parts of the USA and many overseas countries.

Sir Howard Grubb Parsons & Co. Ltd. of Newcastle upon Tyne was exhibiting at Cleveland for the second time. Granville Burn of this British company indicated that the number and quality of inquiries being received at the stand confirmed that his decision to come again was the right one. This company was also displaying instruments new to the US and the double beam infra-red recording spectrophotometer and infra-red gas analyser were extremely well received.

Two newcomers to the show, Applied Photophysics Ltd. and Pilkington PE Ltd., made up the British grouping. Representatives from these firms expressed some surprise at the size of the show and the number and quality of the visitors. Both indicated that their expectations had been exceeded and Applied Photophysics had consummated agency arrangements for their highly specialised instruments used in photochemistry and photophysics. Pilkington PE, by displaying its precision fused optical cells which are used for spectroscopy, was backing the sales effort being made in the US by its agent who assisted in answering inquiries on the stand.

A number of British-made instruments were displayed on stands of US agents and distributors. These included Oertling and Stanton analytical balances; an optical beam scan projector made by Vision Engineering Ltd.; a wide range of Pye Unicam instruments, including spectrophotometer liquid chromatographs and an X-ray diffractometer and spectrometer.

Also noted were instruments made by Rank, Joyce Loebl and Shandon and, to round out the British 'influence', Perkin Elmer was displaying spectroscopy instruments made by its affiliate company, Perkin Elmer Ltd., while Baird Atomic Inc. was displaying spectrofluorometers made by its British affiliate, Baird Atomic Ltd.

Although British instrument makers were well to the fore, a number of UK-based companies, which have been exhibitors in the past, either having their own stands or through agents, were noticeably absent. Many factors do, of course, affect a manufacturer's decision whether or not to advertise his products at this or that trade show. However, many of the exhibitors at the Pittsburgh Show who come back year after year insist that they must participate at this particular exhibition to keep their presence (and name) before potential buyers.

British firms present technical symposia in Polish cities

The British Engineering Week in Warsaw was opened by Member of the British Overseas Trade Board, J. W. Buckley. The event was held last week in the Palace of Culture and Science and 36 British companies took part.

Under the theme 'British Technology Today and Tomorrow', a technical symposium of 37 lectures had been arranged covering chemicals, automotive products, metallurgy, engineering, machine tools, computers and pollution control – subjects which follow closely the main areas of the Polish economic development plans.

In addition to Warsaw, lectures were given in the Polish towns of Katowice, Gdansk, Kracow and Wroclaw.

To complement the series of lectures, there was a back-up exhibition of graphics and models, showing the products of the companies participating in the Engineering Week. On the first day of the exhibition, the film 'Modern British Technology – An Outline' was shown.

The British Overseas Trade Board sponsored the event under its Seminars and Symposia Scheme in association with the London Chamber of Commerce.

Hong Kong toy fair date

Dates for Hong Kong's first international toy fair have been finalised. To be known as the Hong Kong Toy and Giftware Fair, the event will be held 11 October-13 October 1975.

UK goods promoted in Spanish stores

From C. T. Humphrey MBE, Commercial Attaché, British Embassy, Madrid: Over half-a-million pounds worth of new buying figured in the promotion staged by the well-known chain of department stores Galerias Preciados. The promotion took place in 10 of the Spanish firm's stores, including all three of its branches in Madrid. The opening at the Madrid main branch in Plaza Callao was attended by Sir John Russell, Ambassador in Madrid, accompanied by A. H. Spire, Commercial Counsellor, and received wide coverages in the Madrid press.

The event was supported by Fairs and Promotions Branch of the British Overseas Trade Board which supplied a good selection of point-of-sale material and background music, flags and banners. Publicity for it by local and national papers, radio and television, was extensive under the slogan 'Inglaterra en Galerias'.

This is not the first time that a special promotion of goods has been held in Spain by Galerias Preciados. Indeed, similar though less extensive promotions were held by the store in 1962, 1967 and 1970. But, as Jorge Fernandez, vice-president of Galerias said at the opening, 'This is the most successful and businesslike promotion we have ever held.

'Even before we opened this morning we had already sold several million pesetas worth of goods, mainly antiques bought by our own buyers from merchants in Portobello Road and other places in London.'

Last month's promotion featured a wide range of consumer goods including foodstuffs and beverages and there is every hope that, as a result of it, local demand for British products of this kind will be enhanced.

British Ambassador Sir John Russell (left) and Jorge Fernandez, vice-president of Galerias Preciados, tour the main branch in Madrid during the promotion for British consumer goods.

52nd MILAN TRADE FAIR

14 - 25 April 1974

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for good business

The Milan International Trade Fair does not rest on past successes. With half a century behind it, it aspires to other targets. This Trade Fair is fast changing from a general market for goods and products to being an exchange centre for ideas and services.
Using the latest display methods and keeping pace with the rapid progress of industrial techniques, it has become the key point in a series of 50 specialized trade shows that precede and follow it right round the year. That was how the « Great Fair » started. The last « Great Fair » cycle, ending April 1973, can be summed up in these figures: 309 exhibition days and 29,066 exhibitors □ 1,890,303 sq.m. of display sites and premises □ exhibitors from 90 countries □ 76 countries officially participating □ buyers from 138 countries in all continents. The Advance Catalogue, listing 80 % of all exhibits shown at the big April Trade Fair, is available every year as from February 1st. Its detailed index of commercial items is in Italian, English, French, German and Spanish. Plan a visit to Milan Trade Fair, and make sure of coming to the specialized trade show that covers your line of business.

Visitors' Cards and information from: Segreteria Generale Fiera di Milano, Largo Domodossola 1, 20145 Milano (Italy) or from the Milan Fair Representative: Dr. Vittorio Schiazzano, 20 Savile Row, London W1X 2DQ ☎ 01-734 2411.

Missions and Tours

Hi-Flex International of Salisbury, Wilts, a leading manufacturer of hydraulic hose assemblies and associated hydraulic equipment, recently played host for two days to a six-man delegation from China. The party was in Britain at the invitation of Gullick Dobson of Wigan which recently won a contract to supply mining roof supports to China. Hi-Flex – a major supplier to Gullick Dobson – was naturally high on the Chinese party's priority visiting list.

Scots head for Americas, Europe, Africa and Asia

The largest trade mission ever organised by the Scottish Council (Development and Industry) is currently on a two-week visit to Canada and the United States. This is the 29th such venture to be organised by the Scottish Council since the start of its trade mission programme in 1960.

The demand from Scottish exporters for places on the mission was so great that exceptionally, the trade mission has been divided into two sections: A. Wilkinson, sales director, Matrix Engineering Ltd., Brechin, leads a group of 18, starting their visit in Montreal, with Miss Mary Bell, marketing services, Scottish Council, as mission manager, while D. Kinloch Anderson, managing director, Kinloch Anderson Ltd., Edinburgh, heads a group of 17, starting in Toronto, with D. S. Reid, manager, marketing services division, Scottish Council (Development and Industry), as mission manager.

Mr. Reid says: 'Members will go out of their way to dispel any views that industry in Scotland is grinding to a halt and will point out that a high level of output has been maintained, enabling delivery commitments to be kept.'

The members of the trade mission are going to sell a wide range of goods including capital equipment and machinery, engineering products, leather, Scotch whisky, textiles, sugar confectionery, consumer goods, hospital equipment, fishing nets, typesetting and printing, refractories, explosives and coated papers.

The USA, reports the Council, continues to be the UK's largest single export market (1973 – £1,513 million) and Canada is the ninth largest market (1973 – £413 million). In 1973, the first year after the UK's entry into the Common Market, Canadian exports to the UK increased by nearly 20 per cent, whilst UK exports to Canada went up by 9 per cent. The objective for members is to increase their sales in these two important markets.

After a few days in Montreal and Toronto the groups are splitting up and members are following individual business itineraries, visiting such diverse places at St. John's, Newfoundland, Calgary and Vancouver in Canada, and San Francisco, Los Angeles, Phoenix, Houston, New Orleans, New York and Miami in the United States.

Other Scottish Council missions in 1974 are scheduled for: Eastern Germany and Romania, 5-16 May; Nigeria (Lagos), 2-16 June; Korea/Taiwan/Indonesia, 22 September-6 October; Hong Kong and Japan, 8-26 October; Iran, 3-16 November.

Missions so far set for 1975 are: South Africa, 5-26 April; Brazil, 7-21 June.

The Scottish Council will participate in the Gas Distribution and Conversion Equipment Exhibition, Tokyo, 9-14 December 1974.

Leader of this month's construction industry and building supplies' mission to Hong Kong Graham Byard talks with Donald Liao, Hong Kong Director of Housing, and Senior British Trade Commissioner T. W. Aston.

Leicester group launches Tokyo trip and plans another mission to Moscow

Leicester and County Chamber of Commerce is sending a mission to Japan on 19 April. The mission, which will be away for eight days, will spend its time in the Tokyo area. Accompanied by C. J. Iliffe, the Chamber's assistant secretary, the mission will be made up of nine businessmen whose firms produce such diverse products as plasterboard, plant instruments, briar smoking pipes and rehabilitation equipment used in pyhsiotherapy.

An unusually high proportion of firms outside the Leicester area will take part in the mission – an indication of the Chamber's growing prestige in the export field.

Local companies represented include machine tool manufacturers, A. A. Jones and Shipman Ltd.; B.P.B. Industries (Instruments) Ltd. of East Leake; and Wadkin Ltd., woodworking machine manufacturers of Green Lane Road, Leicester.

With local industry back to normal the Chamber is pressing on with plans for other export missions later in the year.

A party of local businessmen will be in Nigeria during May and other destinations include India and Yugoslavia, as well as the annual mission to Moscow which will be in the Russian capital at the end of September.

European Community

Generalised tariff preference scheme (GSP) for the enlarged Community 1974

In *Trade and Industry* of 3 January a general account was given of the GSP for 1974. Most details of the scheme can be found in the *Official Journal of the Communities* L358 of 28 December 1973. In addition there are Regulations (EEC) 3577/73 and 3578/73 published in the *Official Journal* L359 of 28 December on certain GSP tariff preferences for Yugoslavia and Regulation (EEC) 166/74 published in the *Official Journal* L20 of 24 January on a Community tariff quota for flue-cured Virginia tobacco.

(*Copies of the* Official Journal *may now be obtained from any Government Bookshop or direct from HM Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London, SE1.* (*Prices including postage: L358: £1.38; L359* and *L20: 46p each.*))

Under GSP the restoration of normal duties after the exhaustion of UK quota shares, the reaching of butoirs, ceilings and inner ceilings may occur at short notice. Importers wishing to be sure whether the preferences are still available should contact HM Customs and Excise at King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE. Tel: 01-626 1515, ext. 2570 (quotas and butoirs), ext. 2294 (ceilings and inner ceilings). (Parts 10B and 11 of HM Customs Tariff relate to GSP and tariff quota arrangements.)

It is, however, intended to publish monthly in *Trade and Industry* the latest available information from Customs on the position. In case of doubt importers should always check with Customs and even then no assurance can be given that goods will benefit from the preferences when they are cleared for home use; the normal rates of duty may have been restored in the meantime. In the case of a reintroduction wholly or in part of Customs Duties for agricultural items under Regulations 3506/73, for cocoa butter or soluble coffee under Regulation 3507/73, or for preserved pineapple under Regulation 3508/73, it is hoped that it may be possible to give advance notice, although this cannot be guaranteed.

The position on the restoration of normal duties as at 15 March was as follows:

I Tariff quotas

Tariff heading	Description of goods	Customs quota reference *	Date UK quota share exhausted	Community butoir reached Duty to be re-imposed: On date	For goods from
42.03 BI	Articles of apparel of leather and composition leather: gloves, protective for all trades	1626	11.2.74		
ex 55.09 AI	Other woven fabrics of cotton: of a width of less than 85 cm: —unbleached	3686	31.1.74		
ex 55.09 AII	Other: —unbleached, of a width of: —85 cm-115 cm	3694	23.1.74		
	—more than 115 cm up to 165 cm	3708	29.1.74		
	—more than 165 cm	3716	1.2.74		
	—other than unbleached	3724	22.1.74		
56.07 A	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres: —of synthetic textile fibres	3856	4.3.74		
ex 60.05 AII ex B	Outer garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted: —other than cotton	4096	15.2.74		
61.02	Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments: —other	4282	12.2.74	19.3.74	Republic of Korea
61.03	Men's and boys' under garments including collars, shirt fronts and cuffs: —other than cotton	4436	30.1.74		
62.02	Bed linen, table linen etc.: —in woven fabrics of cotton	4193	29.1.74		
64.01	Footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or artificial plastic material	4479	8.3.74		
64.02 B	Footwear with outer soles of leather or composition leather: —other	4258	21.2.74		
71.16	Imitation jewellery	4428	11.3.74		
73.18	Tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, of iron or steel	4592	3.3.74		
97.02	Dolls	5105	24.2.74		
97.03	Other toys	5172	7.3.74		
56.05 A	Yarn of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste) not put up for retail sale: —of synthetic textile fibres	3821		5.2.74	Republic of Korea
ex 60.03	Stockings, understockings, socks, etc.: —other than of cotton	4053		20.2.74	Republic of Korea
ex 61.01	Men's and boys' outer garments: —in woven fabrics of cotton	4126		19.3.74	Republic of Korea
ex 61.01	Men's and boys' outer garments: —other than of cotton	4134		5.2.74	Republic of Korea
ex 61.02	Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments: —in woven fabrics of cotton	4142		10.3.74	India
90.05	Refracting telescopes	5016		20.2.74	Republic of Korea

* See Customs Tariff Part 11.

II Ceilings

Tariff no.	Description of goods	Date of restoration of duties: From all sources	From particular sources (inner ceilings)
55.05 A	Cotton yarn – not put up for retail sale, multiplied or cabled finished, in balls or on cards, reels, tubes, etc.		Colombia – 18.2.74
60.01 A	Knitted or crocheted fabric, not elastic nor rubberised – of wool or fine animal hair	2.3.74	
69.08	Glazed setts, flags and paving, hearth and wall tiles		Republic of Korea – 2.3.74

Tariff quotas 1974 – exhaustions

HM Customs have stated that up to 18 March the United Kingdom's share of the following EEC global tariff quota for 1974 (see *Trade and Industry*, 24 January 1974) has been exhausted:

UK Tariff heading	Item	HM Customs Serial No. (Part 11 of the UK Tariff)
73.02 C	Ferro-Silicon	4509

The following United Kingdom tariff quotas for imports of paper and board and printed products from individual EFTA countries and Finland (see *Trade and Industry*, 25 October 1973) have also been exhausted:

Item	Country of origin	HM Customs Serial No.
48.16	Sweden	2842
48.07 BI c)1	Sweden	2621
48.07 BI c)1	Finland	2605
48.07 B	Norway	2761

Inquiries about current tariff quota balances may be made to HM Customs, Central Tariff Quota Registration Unit, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE, Tel: 01-626 1515, ext. 2570.

(Previous notice on exhaustion of other global and EFTA paper and board tariff quotas appeared in *Trade and Industry* of 28 February 1974.)

New EC Legislation

The legislation listed below has been published in the 'Official Journal of the European Communities' as indicated against each item. The 'Official Journal' is now published in English and copies should be obtained from HMSO. Information about the items listed, in so far as exports are concerned, is available from Department of Trade, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 7174/482/408). Other information may be obtained from the reference point given at the end of the item.

Applications for copies of the *Official Journal of the European Communities* containing the legislation referred to should be made to HMSO and not to the inquiry points given in the notices.

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY: The texts of the following Regulations which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

Hops. Regulation (EEC) 553/74 laying down, in respect of hops, the amount of the aid to producers for the 1972 harvest. (*Official Journal* L66, 8 March 1974)

Fruit and vegetables. Regulation (EEC) 547/74 introducing a countervailing charge on certain varieties of sweet oranges imported from Algeria. (*Official Journal* L66, 8 March 1974)

Regulation (EEC) 568/74 repealing Regulation (EEC) 250/74 applying Common Customs Tariff duty to lemons originating in Tunisia. (*Official Journal* L69, 12 March 1974)

Milk and milk products. Regulation (EEC) 561/74 amending Regulation (EEC) 1259/72 on the disposal of butter at a reduced price to certain Community processing undertakings. (*Official Journal* L67, 9 March 1974)

Regulation (EEC) 576/74 amending Regulation (EEC) 1259/72 on the disposal of butter at a reduced price to certain Community processing undertakings. (*Official Journal* L70, 13 March 1974)

Regulation (EEC) 602/74 amending Regulation (EEC) 2637/70 as regards the use of import licences for milk and milk products. (*Official Journal* L73, 16 March 1974)

Regulation (EEC) 609/74 amending Regulation (EEC) 2637/70 on the securities relative to export licences in the milk and milk products sector. (*Official Journal* L73, 16 March 1974)

Seeds – corrigendum. The *Official Journal* L67, 9 March 1974 contains the text of a corrigendum to Regulation (EEC) 3083/73, published in *Official Journal* L314, 15 November 1973, on the communication of the information necessary for implementing Regulation (EEC) 2358/71 on the common organisation of the market in seeds. This amends the Annex to Regulation (EEC) 3083/73 as follows:

Nos. 5, 7 and 9 in the column 'nature of information':

Instead of 'breeder' read 'grower'.

In footnote (8) instead of '4, 6, 8 and 9. The requirements', read '4, 6, 8 and 9, the requirements'.

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Trade Information

Imports from Czechoslovakia: quota arrangements for 1974

Quotas for the import into the United Kingdom during the 12 months beginning 1 January 1974 of goods from Czechoslovakia which remain subject to quantitative restriction are set out below:

Quota no.	Tariff heading	Description	Value £'000 cif or quantity
1	ex 07.02	Vegetables preserved by freezing, being: Asparagus, green beans, broccoli and cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, mushrooms, dry-bulb onions and shallots, green peas, rhubarb and spinach	150 tons
2	ex 07.03	Vegetables provisionally preserved containing cauliflower	20
3	ex 07.04	Dried vegetables, being: Asparagus, green beans, broccoli and cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, herbs (*other than in bulk*), mushrooms, dry-bulb onions and shallots, rhubarb and spinach	25
4	ex 08.10 ex 20.03	Fruit preserved by freezing, being: Apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, loganberries, pears, plums, raspberries and strawberries (of which not more than 30 tons each for blackcurrants, raspberries and strawberries)	100 tons
5	ex 08.12	Dried fruit, being: Apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, loganberries, pears, plums, raspberries and strawberries	10
6	ex 20.01	Vegetables prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid containing beetroot, cauliflower or onions	90
7	ex 20.02	Canned or bottled vegetables, being: Asparagus, green beans, beetroot, broccoli and cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, mushrooms, dry-bulb onions and shallots, green peas, rhubarb and spinach	150
8	ex 20.05	Jams and fruit jellies of apple, cherry, currants, gooseberry, loganberry, pear, plum, raspberry and strawberry	15
9	ex 20.06	Canned or bottled fruit, being: Apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, loganberries, pears, plums, raspberries and strawberries	340
10	ex 20.07	Juices of apples, blackcurrants and pears	45
11	36.06	Matches (excluding Bengal matches)	633,000 short standards
12		Gloves, of which not more than £50,000 for leather gloves, the following:	
	ex 39.07	Plastic gloves	80
	ex 40.13	Rubber gloves	
	ex 42.03	Leather gloves, including gloves of leather and furskin or of leather and artificial fur	
	ex 43.03	Gloves of furskin	
	ex 43.04	Gloves of artificial fur	
	ex 60.02	Gloves knitted or crocheted to shape, not elastic nor rubberised	
	ex 61.10	Gloves of woven cotton or flax	
13	51.04 56.07 ex 60.01	Woven and knitted fabrics of man-made fibres	343 (a)
14	53.11	Woven fabric of wool or fine animal hair	30
15	ex 54.05	Woven fabric of flax, other than tea towelling (of which not more than £10,000 for sail cloth or canvas of flax of a weight not less than 410 g per sq. m)	90
16	ex 54.05 ex 62.02	Tea towelling and tea towels of flax	242,500 sq. m
17	55.07 55.08 55.09 ex 58.04	Woven fabrics of cotton	346.1
18	ex 58.04	Woven pile and chenille fabrics excluding cotton corduroy	140
19	58.05 ex 59.13	Woven narrow fabrics Woven elastic fabrics of cotton, man-made fibres exceeding 30 cm in width, wool, fine animal hair or flax	220
20	ex 60.03 ex 61.10	Stockings and socks, the following: of knitted cotton, man-made fibres or wool of woven cotton	90
21	ex 60.04 ex 60.05	Apparel, the following: Under garments of knitted or crocheted cotton, man-made fibres or wool Outer garments and other articles of apparel of knitted or crocheted cotton, man-made fibres, wool or fine animal hair	370 (a)
22		Household textiles, of which not more than £75,750 for cotton goods and £94,500 for goods of flax (excluding tea towels of flax), being:	
	ex 60.05	Bed linen, table linen, curtains and other furnishing articles wholly or mainly of knitted or crocheted cotton or man-made fibres	340
		Other articles for household use wholly or mainly of knitted or crocheted man-made fibres, wool or fine animal hair	
	ex 62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets wholly or mainly of woven cotton, man-made fibres, wool or fine animal hair	
	ex 62.02	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen, curtains and other furnishing articles wholly or mainly of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax	
23		Woven apparel, the following:	530 (a)
	ex 61.01 ex 61.02 ex 61.03 ex 61.04	Outer garments of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax Under garments of woven cotton or flax (of which not more than £144,835 for shirts)	
	ex 61.05	Handkerchiefs (excluding embroidered handkerchiefs) of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax	
	ex 61.06	Shawls, scarves, mufflers and the like of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax	
	ex 61.07	Ties, bow-ties and cravats of woven cotton or flax	
	ex 61.09	Corsetry and the like of woven cotton	
24	ex 62.04	Tarpaulins, sails, awnings, sunblinds, tents and camping goods of woven cotton	53.6
25	ex 64.01 ex 64.02	Footwear wholly of rubber or with uppers mainly of rubber Footwear with rubber soles and textile uppers	110
26	65.01 ex 65.02 65.03 ex 65.04 65.05 65.06	Headgear, of which not more than £71,500 for hats and hoods of wool or fur felt	130
27	69.11 69.12 69.13	Domestic and ornamental china and earthenware	310
28	ex 85.15	Transistorised radio and television broadcast receivers and radiograms (of which not more than £130,000 for television receivers)	155
29	ex 85.21	Electronic valves, tubes and semi-conductors	255
30	ex 88.02	Aircraft of an all-up weight exceeding 2,500 kg	120

(a) These quotas include special import facilities, to the following values, which are valid for 1974 only and might not necessarily be available for the 1975 quota year:
Quota No. 13: £5,000
Quota No. 21: £20,000
Quota No. 23: £20,000

Note: The licensing of imports of processed fruit and vegetables will be arranged on a quarterly pro rata basis (see *Trade and Industry*, 28 February 1974).

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Imports from Poland: quota arrangements for 1974

Quotas for the import into the United Kingdom during the 12 months beginning 1 January 1974 of goods from Poland which remain subject to quantitative restriction are set out below:

Quota no.	Tariff heading	Description	Value £'000 cif or quantity
1	ex 07.01	Fresh vegetables, being:	
		(a) Tomatoes during the period 15 May to 31 October	50 tonnes
		(b) Green beans during the period 1 June to 30 September	10 tonnes
		(c) Lettuce and endive during the periods 1 January to 15 June and 15 November to 31 December	10 tonnes
2	ex 07.01	Potatoes:	
		(i) New	pm
		(ii) Other	pm
3	ex 07.02	Vegetables preserved by freezing, being: Asparagus, green beans, broccoli and cauliflower, brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, mushrooms, dry-bulb onions and shallots, green peas, rhubarb and spinach	430 tons
4	ex 07.03	Vegetables provisionally preserved containing cauliflower	50
5	ex 07.04	Dried vegetables, being: Asparagus, green beans, broccoli and cauliflower, brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, herbs (*other than in bulk*), mushrooms, dry-bulb onions and shallots, rhubarb and spinach	100
6	ex 08.10 ex 20.03	Fruit preserved by freezing, being: Apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, loganberries, pears, plums, raspberries and strawberries (of which not more than 75 tons each for strawberries and raspberries and not more than 600 tons for blackcurrants)	2,100 tons
7	ex 08.11 ex 20.06	Fruit pulp of: Apple, cherry, currants, gooseberry, loganberry, pear, plum, raspberry and strawberry (of which not more than 750 tons for strawberry and raspberry taken together and not more than 200 tons of blackcurrant)	3,500 tons
8	ex 20.01	Vegetables prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid containing beetroot, cauliflower or onions	628.5
9	ex 20.02	Canned or bottled vegetables, being: Asparagus, green beans, beetroot, broccoli and cauliflower, brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, mushrooms, dry-bulb onions and shallots, green peas, rhubarb and spinach	140
10	ex 20.05	Jams and fruit jellies of: Apple, cherry, currants, gooseberry, loganberry, pear, plum, raspberry and strawberry (of which not more than 1,100 tons for strawberry, raspberry and blackcurrant taken together)	2,800 tons
11	ex 20.06	Canned or bottled fruit, being: Apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, loganberries, pears, plums, raspberries and strawberries (of which not more than £80,000 for strawberries, raspberries and blackcurrants taken together). Preserved cherries in barrels	395
12	ex 20.07	Juices of apples, blackcurrants and pears	75
13	36.06	Matches (excluding Bengal matches)	60
14	ex 42.03	Leather gloves, including gloves of leather and furskin or of leather and artificial fur	20
15		Fabrics and made-up textile articles of man-made fibres, the following:	
	51.04 56.07	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres	425 (a)
	ex 60.01	Knitted or crocheted fabrics of man-made fibres	
	ex 60.05 ex 62.02	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen, curtains and other furnishing articles of man-made fibres	
	ex 62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets (*other than electric blankets*) of woven man-made fibres	
	ex 62.05	Other made-up textile articles of woven man-made fibres, *excluding those made up from narrow fabrics*	
16		Fabrics and made-up textile articles of wool or fine animal hair, the following:	
	53.11	Woven fabrics of wool or fine animal hair	70
	ex 62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets (*other than electric blankets*) of woven wool or fine animal hair	
	ex 62.05	Other made-up textile articles of woven wool or fine animal hair, *excluding those made up from narrow fabrics*	
17		Woven fabrics and made-up textile articles of flax, the following:	
	ex 54.05 ex 62.02	Tea towelling and tea towels of flax	83,600 sq. m.
	ex 54.05	Other woven fabrics of flax	41
	ex 62.02	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen (other than tea towels), curtains and other furnishing articles of woven flax	
	ex 62.05	Other made-up textile articles of woven flax, *excluding those made up from narrow fabrics*	
18		Fabrics and made-up textile articles of cotton, the following:	
	55.07 55.08 55.09	Woven fabrics of cotton	127.56
	ex 60.05 ex 62.02	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen, curtains and other furnishing articles of cotton	
	ex 62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets (*other than electric blankets*) of woven cotton	
	ex 62.05	Other made-up textile articles of woven cotton, *excluding those made up from narrow fabrics*	
19	ex 58.04	Plush fabrics of cotton, man-made fibres, wool or fine animal hair (of which not more than £42,420 for fabrics made wholly or mainly of cotton)	275
20	ex 58.05 ex 59.13	Narrow fabrics of woven cotton or wool or of non-elastic or non-rubberised knitted or woven man-made fibres	65
21		Handicraft textile table covers:	
	ex 58.10 ex 60.05 ex 62.02	of woven cotton of cotton, man-made fibres or flax	20
22		Stockings and socks, the following:	
	ex 60.03 ex 61.10	of knitted cotton, man-made fibres or wool of woven cotton	100
23		Apparel (of which not more than £74,235 for items wholly or mainly of woven cotton), the following:	
	ex 60.04	Under garments of knitted or crocheted cotton, man-made fibres or wool	1,930 (a)
	ex 60.05	Outer garments and other articles of apparel of knitted or crocheted cotton, man-made fibres or wool or fine animal hair	
	ex 61.01 ex 61.02	Outer garments of woven man-made fibres, cotton, or flax	
	ex 61.03 ex 61.04	Under garments of woven cotton or flax	
	ex 61.06	Shawls and other articles falling within 61.06 of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax	
	ex 61.07	Ties, bow-ties and cravats of woven cotton or flax	
	ex 61.09	Corsets and other articles falling within 61.09 of woven cotton	
24	ex 62.04	Woven cotton tents	7.6
25	ex 64.01 ex 64.02	Footwear wholly of rubber or with uppers mainly of rubber. Footwear with rubber soles and textile uppers	85
26	ex 65.01	Hat forms, hat bodies and hoods of felt	12.5
27	69.11 69.12 69.13	Domestic and ornamental china and earthenware (of which not more than £15,000 for ornamental ware)	295
28	ex 85.15	Transistorised radio and television broadcast receivers and radiograms (of which not more than £234,000 for radio receivers, television receivers with screens of under 18 inches in size and radiograms) (b)	284
29	ex 85.21	Electronic valves, tubes and semi-conductors	370
30	ex 88.02	Aircraft of an all-up weight exceeding 2,500 kg	pm

pm Pro memoria.

(a) These quotas include special import facilities, to the following values, which are valid for 1974 only and might not necessarily be available for the 1975 quota year:
Quota No. 15: £25,000
Quota No. 23: £155,000.

(b) The reference to screen size is to the diagonal measurement.

Note: The licensing of imports of processed fruit and vegetables will be arranged on a quarterly pro rata basis (see *Trade and Industry*, 28 February 1974).

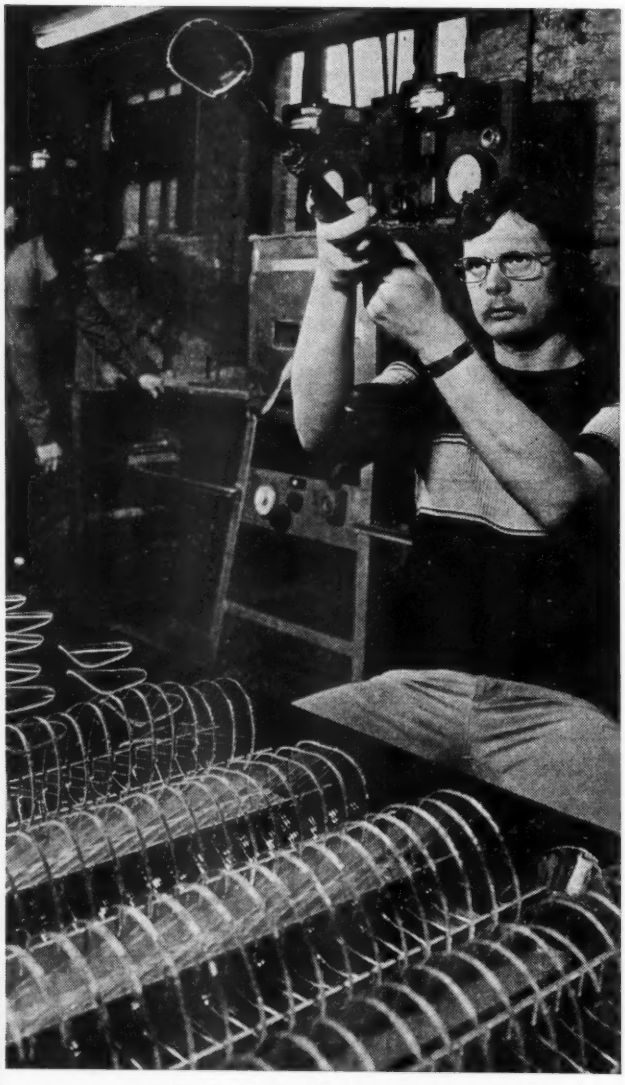
CRE Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions
Department of Trade
1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET
Tel. 01-222 7877

EDB Export Data Branch, Export Services Division
Department of Trade
Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU
Tel. 01-248 5757

Imports from Romania: quota arrangements for 1974

Quotas for the import into the United Kingdom during the 12 months beginning 1 January 1974 of goods from Romania which remain subject to quantitative restriction are set out below:

Quota no.	Tariff heading	Description	Value £'000 cif or quantity
1	ex 07.01	Fresh tomatoes during the period 15 May to 31 October	1,550 tonnes
2	ex 07.02	Vegetables preserved by freezing, being: Asparagus, green beans, broccoli and cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, mushrooms, dry-bulb onions and shallots, green peas, potatoes, rhubarb and spinach	315 tons
3	ex 07.04	Dried vegetables, being: Asparagus, green beans, broccoli and cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, herbs (*other than in bulk*), mushrooms, dry-bulb onions and shallots, rhubarb and spinach	1,030
4	ex 07.04	Dried potatoes	25
5	ex 08.10 ex 20.03	Fruit preserved by freezing, being: Apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, pears, plums, raspberries and strawberries (of which not more than 50 tons for blackcurrants, 50 tons for raspberries and 50 tons for strawberries)	725 tons
6	ex 08.11 ex 20.05 ex 20.06	Fruit pulp and puree of: Apple, cherry, currants, gooseberry, pear, plum, raspberry and strawberry (of which not more than 100 tons for blackcurrant, 90 tons for raspberry and 165 tons for strawberry)	3,585 tons
7	ex 08.12	Dried fruit, being: Apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, pears, raspberries and strawberries	120
8	ex 20.01	Pickled onions	62.5
9	ex 20.02	Canned or bottled vegetables, being: Asparagus, green beans, beetroot, broccoli and cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, mushrooms, dry-bulb onions and shallots, green peas, potatoes, rhubarb and spinach	340
10	ex 20.05	Jams and fruit jellies of: Apple, cherry, currants, gooseberry, pear, plum, raspberry and strawberry (of which not more than 1,080 tons for blackcurrant, raspberry and strawberry)	4,100 tons
11	ex 20.06	Canned or bottled fruit, being: Apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, pears, plums, raspberries and strawberries (of which not more than £5,000 for blackcurrants and £25,000 for raspberries and strawberries)	430
12	ex 20.07	Juices of apples, blackcurrants and pears	70
13	36.06	Matches (excluding Bengal matches)	10
14	ex 42.03 ex 43.03	Gloves, the following: Leather gloves, including gloves of leather and furskin or of leather and artificial fur Gloves of furskin	55
15	51.04 55.09 56.07 ex 60.01	Woven and knitted fabrics of man-made fibres and woven fabrics of cotton (of which not more than £30,900 for cotton fabrics)	190 (a)
16	ex 60.05 ex 62.02	Bed linen, table linen, curtains, towels and other household articles wholly or mainly of woven, knitted or crocheted man-made fibres	120
17	ex 53.11	Woven fabrics of wool or fine animal hair	62.5
18	ex 54.05 ex 62.02	Tea towels and towelling of flax	16,750 sq. m.
19	ex 60.04 ex 60.05 ex 60.03	Apparel of knitted or crocheted cotton, man-made fibres, wool or fine animal hair Stockings and socks of knitted cotton, man-made fibres or wool	1,755 (a)
20	ex 60.05 ex 62.01	Blankets of man-made fibres and cotton containing not less than 51 per cent by weight of man-made fibres, and blankets of man-made fibres and wool containing not less than 60 per cent by weight of man-made fibres	120
21		Woven apparel (of which not more than £77,770 for cotton and £10,000 for handkerchiefs), the following:	
	ex 61.01 ex 61.02	Outer garments of woven man-made fibres, cotton or flax	1,045 (a)
	ex 61.03 ex 61.04	Under garments of woven cotton or flax	
	ex 61.05	Handkerchiefs of woven man-made fibres or flax	
	ex 61.06	Shawls, scarves, mufflers and the like of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax	
	ex 61.07	Ties, bow-ties and cravats of woven cotton or flax	
	ex 61.09	Corsetry and the like of woven cotton	
22	ex 62.02	Manufactures of woven flax and hemp other than tea towels and towelling of flax (of which not more than £10,000 for manufactures of flax)	30
23	69.11 69.12	Domestic and ornamental china, porcelain and earthenware	240
24	ex 85.15	Transistorised radio and television broadcast receivers and radiograms	250
25	ex 85.15	Transistorised 12-inch monochrome television broadcast receivers (b)	720
26	ex 85.21	Electronic valves, tubes and semi-conductors	110
27		Other goods not under open licence to be agreed with the Department of Trade	200



A stage in the production of curved and laminated gas mask lenses, 300,000 of which have been ordered from Belgrade, at the Blaydon-on-Tyne factory of Safety Glass (Newcastle), a Romag group company. The company has developed a capability of bending lenses for use in goggles and gas masks without refractive impediment so as to provide good vision when the wearer uses a camera, telescope, microscope, field glasses or similar equipment.

(a) These quotas include special import facilities, to the following values, which are valid for 1974 only and might not necessarily be available for the 1975 quota year:
Quota No. 15 (excluding cotton fabrics): £10,000
Quota No. 19: £75,000
Quota No. 21: £25,000
(b) The reference to screen size is to the diagonal measurement.

Note: The licensing of imports of processed fruit and vegetables will be arranged on a quarterly pro rata basis (see *Trade and Industry*, 28 February 1974).

CRE telephone 01-222 7877 **EDB** telephone 01-248 5757
Extensions to these numbers are given at the end of each notice.

New investment legislation rules in Chile

A Chilean Government Decree – No. 326 – and a decision adopted by the Executive Committee of the Central Bank, published on 21 and 23 February respectively, establish new rules in respect of capital sums and credits introduced into the country by firms or persons, both national and foreign. Such incoming sums have hitherto been subject to Article 14 of Decree 1272 of 7 September 1961, the text of which has now been revised.

The new conditions still call for inscription at the Chilean Central Bank of such incoming transfers. These, after approval, are to be convertible to Chilean currency at the 'bank' (ie mainly trade) exchange rate ruling at the time of the transaction. All negotiations should be conducted with the Central Bank by the recipient through the medium of a Chilean commercial bank. A certificate will be issued by the Central Bank for the incoming foreign currency sum.

The right to re-export freely such sums (again at the ruling 'bank' exchange rate) either totally or partially – though not before 18 months – is affirmed in the new rules; as also is the payment of interest due on credits (remittable six-monthly and at a rate up to 2 per cent above the prevailing New York prime rate or the London 'Libo' rate depending upon the established source) and of proven profits in the case of investments. For this purpose the recipient will be required to state the purpose of the incoming sum.

Incoming transfers from non-Chileans for the purpose of acquiring shares in Chilean companies will be the subject of scrutiny before approval. In principle, new foreign investment will not be approved for certain activities – public services, electricity generation and distribution, public postage or telecommunications services, insurance, commercial banking, internal public transportation, publicity, commercial radio and TV, newspapers and magazines.

Holders of certificates granted under the previous Article 14 terms are required to re-register their certificates within a period of 180 days as from 21 February 1974, the terms ruling at the time of initial issue continuing to be valid.

It is reaffirmed that the regulations concerning the re-export of capital sums as above and/or the remittance of interest or profits will be those existing at the date of introduction of the related capital sum.

Copies of English translations of Decree No. 326 and of the decisions taken by the Executive Committee of the Central Bank, published in the Chilean *Official Gazette*, are available on request. **CRE ext. 5289**

ECGD news

● £6.7m line of credit for Finland

The ECGD has guaranteed a loan of £6.7 million which Lazards has negotiated on behalf of National Westminster Bank Ltd. and Williams & Glyn's Bank Ltd. to Rautaruukki Oy of Finland.

The loan will help finance contracts valued at almost £8 million for the supply by Davy Loewy Ltd. of Sheffield for a plate mill plus ancillary equipment, and the supply by Stein Atkinson Stordy Ltd. of Dorking, Surrey for two slab reheating furnaces for the plate mill.

This is the fourth financial agreement between Lazards and Rautaruukki totalling £26 million; the previous agreements were signed in 1964, 1969 and 1972.

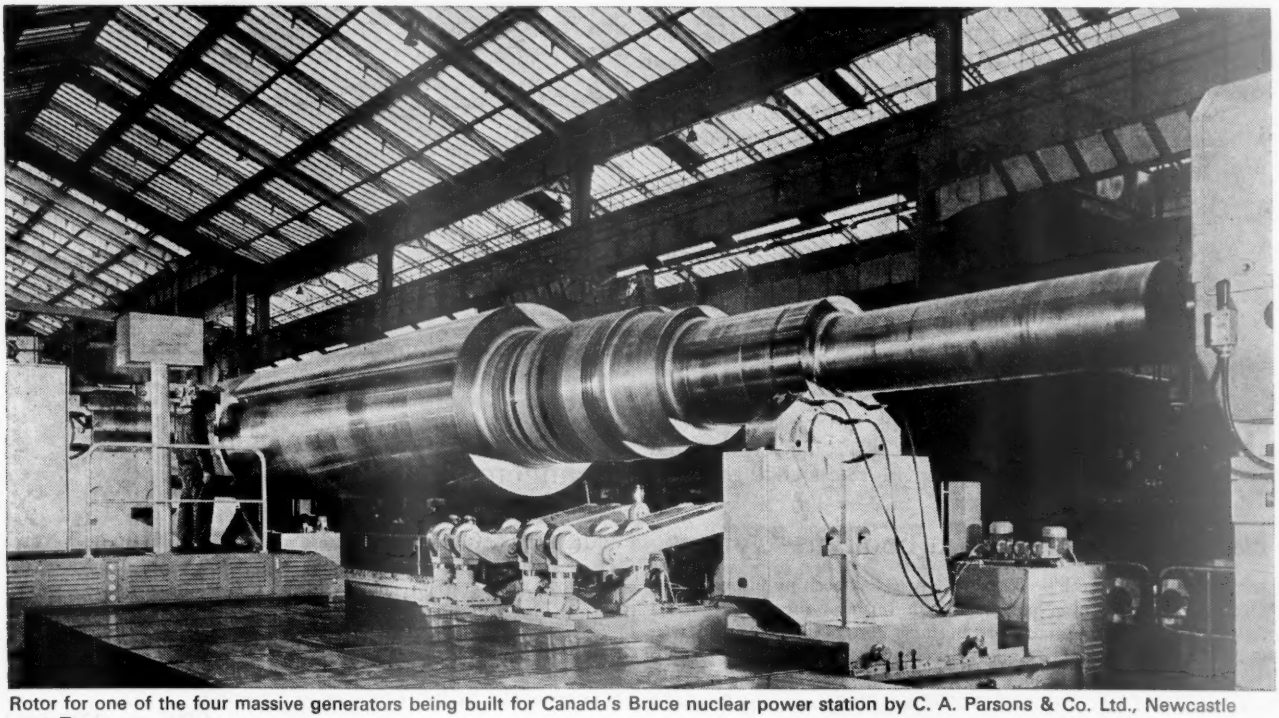
Repayment of the loan will be over nine years from commissioning which is expected to be in 1976.

● Expansion of electric power facilities in Barbados

The ECGD has guaranteed a £2 million loan which Lloyds Bank Ltd. has made available to the Barbados Light and Power Co. Ltd.

The minimum value for contracts is £20,000 and to qualify contracts must be entered into before 30 June 1975.

Repayment of the loan will be over eight years from commissioning which is expected to be in the second half of 1975.



Rotor for one of the four massive generators being built for Canada's Bruce nuclear power station by C. A. Parsons & Co. Ltd., Newcastle upon Tyne.

Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, meets Wan Sun Tae, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Economic Planning of the Republic of Korea, at Department of Trade headquarters in London. While in Britain, the Korean Minister was guest of honour at a London luncheon hosted by Lord Thorneycroft, chairman, British Overseas Trade Board.

Korean Deputy Prime Minister's UK visit: statement

Mr. Wan Sun Tae, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Economic Planning Board of the Republic of Korea, issued the following statement on his departure following an official visit to the UK.

'I would like to express my sincere gratitude to Her Majesty's Government and British business organisations, including the Confederation of British Industry, and the London Chamber of Commerce. I feel particularly grateful at this most important and significant period for Britain to senior Ministers and officials who spared the time to hold discussions with me on matters of mutual interest.

'I am very satisfied with the success of this visit and the outcome of talks with Her Majesty's Government. I was also very impressed by the understanding approach of all whom I met, on the efforts being made by the Government of the Republic of Korea to develop our country.

'I hope that mutual endeavours emanating from the talks will lead to fruitful results.

'I was most impressed by the united efforts of the British Government and people to overcome energy and financial problems now concerning all countries.

'Once again, may I express my gratitude for the kind hospitality shown to me during my visit to the UK.'

Hints to business men booklet–Cyprus

A revised edition of the booklet on Cyprus has been published in the 'Hints to business men' series. British business men who intend visiting this country on export business can obtain copies of the booklet on application to Export Services and Promotions Division, Department of Trade, Room DO5, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 7146) or to any Regional Office of the Department.

CRE Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions
Department of Trade
1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET
Tel. 01-222 7877

EDB Export Data Branch, Export Services Division
Department of Trade
Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU
Tel. 01-248 5757

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

The Department of Trade is considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Department of Trade, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by 11 April.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.14	Sodium chloroacetate	Sodium monochloroacetate	31 December 1974	10696
29.15	Di-(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	Di octyl phthlate	31 December 1974	14949
39.01	Poly(ethylene terephthalate) film, in rolls, uncoated, not more than 0.02 millimetre in thickness, not less than 20 centimetres in width and having an insulation resistance at 125° centigrade of not less than 200 ohm farads	Polyester film–electrical grade	31 December 1974	14786
55.02	Bleached cotton linters	As in previous column	31 December 1974	11110

Revised definition:
Interested parties will wish to know that the definition for Propylene (27.11) (29.11) advertised in *Trade and Industry* on 14 February 1974 has been revised as follows:
Propene

Cameroon and Gabon: Consulate arrangements

The Consulate at Buea closed on Saturday, 16 March 1974 and a new Consulate, at Douala, will open on Monday, 1 April. The new Consulate will be situated in Rue Alfred Saker (postal address BP 1016, Douala, Cameroon; tel. 42 21 77 and 42 22 45; telex 5353, answer back BRITAIN 5353 KN). The Consulate at Douala will cover the commercial work for both Cameroon and Gabon, hitherto done by the Commercial Section of the British Embassy at Yaounde.

CRE ext. 3338/5334

Tariff and Trade Notices

Denmark

Excise tax increases

As part of a series of economic measures introduced in October 1973 Denmark has increased certain excise taxes as follows:

Petrol tax increased by 7 ore/litre

Weight tax on cars and delivery vans of less than 3 tons raised by about 10 per cent

Registration fee on delivery vans increased

Cigarette tax increased by 2 ore per cigarette

Tax on beer and mineral water increased by 8 ore per bottle.

EDB ext. 7174/408/482/423

Spain

Accumulators and boron injection tanks: joint assembly

In the *State Gazette*, 14 January 1974, the Spanish authorities published approval under the special system of joint assembly (see *Board of Trade Journal*, 11 August 1967) of a pro forma resolution for the manufacture of accumulators (tariff heading 73.24.A) and boron injection tanks (tariff heading 84.17.J.2) for security systems in nuclear power stations. The parts, components and auxiliary material which may have to be imported for inclusion in the Spanish manufacture will be subject to a reduction of 95 per cent of the corresponding import duty.

On application a specific resolution could be approved by the Directorate of Tariff Policy given a technical and sufficiently detailed description of the parts, components, etc. to be imported with the reduced import duty, provided the total value of such parts does not exceed 38 per cent in the case of accumulators and 25 per cent in that of boron injection tanks, of the total industrial cost price. From the time of coming into force of the first specific resolution for the joint assembly of these items all customs duty reductions or exemptions for the import of this type of equipment will be suspended. The current pro forma resolution will remain in force until 24 September 1977.

British exporters interested in proposing themselves as potential partners should send details of their equipment to the British Embassy, Commercial Department, Fernando el Santo 16, Madrid 4, who will make local inquiries on their behalf. Other inquiries should be addressed to Department of Trade, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU. **EDB ext. 462/471/472/473**

Further information

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available to British exporters from the Department of Trade. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Divisions, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Data Branch (EDB), Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

Sheltered cells for voltages from 72 to 250 kW: joint assembly

In the *State Gazette*, 14 January 1974 the Spanish authorities published approval under the special system of joint assembly (see *Board of Trade Journal*, 11 August 1967) of a pro forma resolution for the manufacture of sheltered cells for voltages from 72 to 250 kW, tariff heading 85.19.B. The parts, components and auxiliary material which may have to be imported for inclusion in the Spanish manufacture will be subject to a reduction of 95 per cent of the corresponding import duty.

On application, a specific resolution could be approved by the Spanish Directorate of Tariff Policy, given a technical and sufficiently detailed description of the parts, components, etc. to be imported with the reduced import duty, provided the total value of such parts does not exceed 72 per cent of the total industrial cost price. From the time of coming into force of the first specific resolution for the joint assembly of these sheltered cells all customs duty reductions or exemptions for the import of this type of equipment will be suspended. The current pro forma resolution will remain in force until 24 September 1975.

British exporters interested in proposing themselves as potential partners should send details of their equipment to the British Embassy, Commercial Department, Fernando el Santo 16, Madrid 4, who will make local inquiries on their behalf. Other inquiries should be addressed to Department of Trade, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU. **EDB ext. 462/471/472/473**

Home compensation tax

The Spanish *State Gazette*, 16 March 1974, announced a reduction to 1.5 per cent in home compensation tax levy on calcium nitrate, tariff heading 31.02.C, valid until 15 June 1974, and on the following, valid as from 23 January to 22 April 1974: tariff heading 26.01.A.2, iron ore (other), tariff heading 27.01.A, coking coal imported by steel manufacturers for use in their coking plants, either as imported or mixed with other grades of coal.

The Spanish *State Gauetta*, 16 March 1974, announced the reduction to 2 per cent of home compensation tax levy on the import of ships for breaking up, tariff heading 89.04; and the increase of home compensation tax levy to 12 per cent on glucose: other; tariff heading 17.02.A.2. **EDB ext. 462/471/472/473**

Asphalt prices

The Spanish *State Gazette* of 2 March 1974 published an Order of 1 March issued by the Ministry of Finance modifying prices of asphalt in the Spanish territory covered by the Campsa Monopoly as follows:

Tariff no.	Description	Pesetas per metric ton
27.15 and 27.16	Penetrating asphalts:	
	In bulk	4,826
	In containers	5,615
	Accumulating asphalts:	
	10/15 penetration, in containers, exworks	7,346
	Cut-back	4,825
	A levy of 500 pesetas/ton for asphalt made in Spanish refineries and of 20 per cent of the *ad valorem* price for imported asphalt will be charged and paid to the Ministry of Finance.	

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

Portugal

Optical glass: drawback of import duty

Portuguese *Diario do Governo* No 44 published Order 134/74 of 21 February 1974, which authorises the import under drawback of optical glass blanks classified under tariff heading BN 70.18.02

intended for the manufacture of lenses for export. The percentages to be used in calculating the refund of duties, and all other conditions of application, will be regulated in each case by ministerial order.

EDB ext. 460/461

Newsprint and printing paper: tariff amendments

Portuguese *Diario do Governo*, First Series, No 38 of 14 February 1974 published Decree Law 45/74 altering the wording to BN Headings 48.01.02, 48.01.03, 48.01.04 and 48.01.05 and the respective notes. Details are available. **EDB ext. 460/461**

Sweden

Reduction of VAT

Sweden is to reduce value added tax temporarily by 3 per cent on 1 April 1974. The reduction will remain in force until 15 September 1974. **EDB ext. 458/459**

Norway

Global quotas

Norway has established the following global quotas for 1974. The global quota area comprises all countries.

Tariff no.	Commodity	Quote ('000 Kr unless otherwise stated)
*ex Ch. 1	Live animals, not for food	7,000
ex 04.04	Cheese and cheese paste (including parmesan cheese)	410 tons
*06.01	Flower bulbs (flower bulbs to retail liberalised from 1 July 1973)	12,000 (or 1,200 tons)
*06.02	Live plants, tubers, tuberous roots and the like (tubers, tuberous roots, crowns and rhizomes and specific ornamental bushes liberalised from 1 July 1973)	19,000
*06.03	Cut flowers (most of flower imports liberalised during winter season)	2,000
ex 07.01	Fresh mushrooms	1,120 (or 200 tons)
ex 07.02	Roasted onions	210 (or 15 tons)
16.02	'Turkey roll'	100 (or 5 tons)
*17.02	Glucose	950 (or 500 tons)
*20.07	Fruit and vegetable juices	3,000

* For these goods the quotas are meant to cover supplementary imports when Norwegian production does not meet the demand.

EDB ext. 458/459

Food additives: approved list

The 1974 list of approved food additives for Norway has been received. An unofficial translation is available to British exporters on application. **EDB ext. 458/459**

Finland

Tariff amendments

The first set of amendments to the 1974 Finnish customs tariff has been received. There have been changes in the excise tax rates on certain foodstuffs including margarine, soups, broths and sauces. Motor vehicle tax has been increased and a new graduated system of motorcycle tax has been introduced whereby the rate of tax payable increases with the cylinder capacity of the machine. Details of the new rates of tax are available to British exporters.

EDB ext. 458/461

Malta

Tariff amendments

The Malta *Government Gazette*, 26 February 1974, published an Act to amend the Import Duties Act 1964. It provides for the following amendments:

Tariff heading 18.06(B): delete Note in remarks column 'Plain chocolate contains nothing but cocoa, fats and sugar with or without flavours or milk'.

Tariff heading 22.09.(A): replace 'not exceeding 20° underproof by Sykes hydrometer' by 'not exceeding 45° Gay Lussac'.

Tariff heading 22.09.(B): replace 'not exceeding 20° underproof but not exceeding the strength of proof (London Proof)' by 'exceeding 45° but not exceeding 57° Gay Lussac'.

Tariff heading 22.09.(C): replace 'exceeding the strength of proof (London Proof)' by exceeding 57° Gay Lussac'.

Tariff heading 51.04.(A): for the Note in remarks column, replace 'at a strain of 7 pounds weight', by 'at a strain of 3 kilogrammes'.

Tariff heading 62.02.(C) (1): replace 'up to 4 square feet exclusive' by 'up to .37 square metres exclusive'.

Tariff heading 62.02.(C) (2): replace '4 square feet and more' by '.37 square metres and more.'

Notes to other tariff headings and their respective import duties are amended to read as follows:

Tariff heading	Description	General per cent	Commonwealth per cent	European Economic Community From 1 April 1971 per cent	From 1 April 1973 per cent	From 1 April 1975 per cent
23.07	Sweetened forage; other preparations of a kind used in animal feeding. Note: Ready made animal foodstuffs for agricultural purposes so certified by the Director of Agriculture, and ingredients imported for the manufacture of foodstuffs	25	15	21.2	18.7	15
		0	0	0	0	0
58.05 (A)	Webbing	0	0	0	0	0
(B)	Cotton tape for the manufacture of gloves	0	0	0	0	0
	Note: Imported for printing locally into labels and certified to this effect by the Directory of Industry	0	0	0	0	0
85.10	Portable electric battery and magneto lamps, other than lamps falling within heading No. 85.09	37	23	31.4	27.7	23
	Note: Battery markers certified by the Director of Agriculture as being imported exclusively for fishing purposes	0	0	0	0	0

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

Israel

Tariff amendments

The Israeli authorities have announced amendments to the customs tariff which affect the following items:

04.02.2000	04.06	05.07	07.02	07.03.1000	07.03.9900
07.04.4090	07.04.9990	08.01.2011	08.01.2019	08.01.2091	08.01.2099
08.02.2010	08.03.2000	08.04.2000	08.05.1010	08.05.1090	09.01.3000
09.02.1000	09.10.6000	10.06.9990	11.02.1010	11.02.1030	11.02.2020
11.02.2039	11.05.9900	13.02.1010	13.02.1020	13.02.1030	13.03.1051
13.03.1059	13.03.1091	13.03.2000	15.05.1000	15.07.1010	15.07.9910
15.07.9920	15.08.9910	15.08.9991	16.04.2099	17.01.2000	17.04.2000
17.04.3000	17.04.4000	17.04.5000	17.04.9900	17.05	18.05
18.06.3000	18.06.9900	19.02.9900	19.03	19.05	19.07.1000
19.08.2000	19.08.9900				
20.01.1000	20.01.9900	20.02.1000	20.02.4000	20.02.9900	20.03
20.04.1000	20.04.9910	20.04.9990	20.05	20.06.1000	20.06.3000
20.06.9900	20.07.1000	20.07.9920	21.01.1000	21.01.2000	21.01.9900
21.02.1000	21.02.9900	21.03	21.04.2000	21.04.9900	21.05.9900

Registered trade marks

The lists of Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

21.06.1020	21.06.1030	21.06.1090	21.06.2000	21.07.1000	21.07.3000
21.07.4000	21.07.5000	21.07.6000	21.07.7000	22.03	22.05.1010
22.05.1020	22.05.1090	22.05.9910	22.05.9920	22.05.9990	22.06.1000
22.06.2000	22.06.9900	22.07.1000	22.07.2000	22.07.9900	22.08.9910
22.09.1010	22.09.1090	22.10	23.07.3000	23.07.9910	
25.01	25.10	25.32.4000	27.07.1000	27.13	27.14.2000
27.16	28.01.1000	28.01.3000	28.04.3010	28.06.1090	28.16.9900
28.17.1000	28.17.2000	28.30.1000	28.30.2000	28.32.1000	28.33.1000
28.35.1000	28.38.1000	28.38.2000	28.38.4000	28.46.1000	28.56.1000
29.02.1020	29.02.1030	29.02.1040	29.04.1039	29.05.1000	29.11.1000
29.14.1000	29.14.5000	29.14.9910	29.16.3000	29.17.1090	29.19.1000
29.19.2000	29.21.1000	29.22.1000	29.23.3000	29.24.2000	29.24.3000
29.25.1000	29.25.3090	29.25.3100	29.25.3200	29.25.3300	29.26.1000
29.30.1000	29.31.1000	29.34.1000	29.34.2000	29.35.1000	29.35.1500
29.35.2000	29.35.3000	29.35.3500	29.38.1031	29.38.1039	29.40.1000
30.03.1000	30.03.1500	30.03.2000	30.03.2500	30.03.9910	30.03.9921
30.03.9929	30.03.9990	30.04.2090	30.04.3000	30.04.4000	30.04.5000
31.04.2090	32.07.9920	32.09.1000	32.09.9910	32.09.9990	32.10
32.13.1000	32.13.9900	33.01.9900	33.02	33.03	33.04.1010
33.04.1090	33.04.9900	33.05.1000	33.05.9900	33.06.1010	33.06.1020
33.06.1510	33.06.1591	33.06.1599	33.06.4010	33.06.4090	33.06.6010
33.06.6090	33.06.6500	33.06.7010	33.06.7090	33.06.9900	34.01.3000
34.01.9900	34.02.1000	34.02.2090	34.02.9990	34.05.1000	34.05.2090
34.05.9900	34.06	36.05.2000	36.06.1000	36.06.9900	37.05.3000
38.01.1000	38.01.1000	38.11.9900	38.12.1000	38.19.2090	38.19.2600
38.19.4620	38.19.6800	38.19.7200	38.19.8500	38.19.9921	38.19.9929
39.01.1010	39.01.1053	39.01.1060	39.01.1070	39.01.1080	39.01.1092
39.01.1500	39.01.2000	39.01.3000	39.01.1531	39.01.3539	39.01.3540
39.01.3551	39.01.3552	39.01.3561	39.01.3569	39.01.3599	39.01.4019
39.01.4040	39.01.7010	39.01.7510	39.01.7590	39.02.1019	39.02.1031
39.02.1033	39.02.1034	39.02.1036	39.02.1069	39.02.2000	39.02.3000
39.02.4510	39.02.5010	39.02.5030	39.02.5051	39.02.5059	39.02.5060
39.02.5071	39.02.5072	39.02.5081	39.02.5089	39.02.5099	39.02.5510
39.02.5530	39.02.5592	39.02.5593	39.02.5594	39.02.5595	39.02.5599
39.02.9911	39.02.9912	39.02.9919	39.03.3010	39.03.3090	39.03.4021
39.03.4029	39.03.4031	39.03.4032	39.03.9920	39.03.9941	39.03.9949
39.06.3000	39.07.1020	39.07.1310	39.07.1430	39.07.1441	39.07.1449
39.07.1451	39.07.1452	39.07.1460	39.07.1471	39.07.1479	39.07.1489
39.07.5100	39.07.5200	39.07.5300	39.07.5400	39.07.5621	39.07.5629
39.07.5700	39.07.5800	39.07.6000	39.07.6220	39.07.6310	39.07.7700
39.07.7800	39.07.9910	39.07.9920	39.07.9930	39.07.9941	39.07.9949
39.07.9960	39.07.9970				
40.03.9900	40.40	40.06.2090	40.06.9900	40.08.2000	40.08.9900
40.09	40.10.1000	40.11.1011	40.11.1090	40.11.3093	40.11.4091
40.11.9900	40.12.9900	40.13.2091	40.14.4010	40.14.4500	40.14.8000
40.14.8100	40.14.9910	40.14.9991	40.15.9900	40.16	41.02.1099
41.02.9910	41.02.9991	41.02.9992	41.02.9999	41.03.9900	41.04.9900
41.05.9900	41.08	41.10	42.01	42.03.1019	42.03.1090
42.03.9910	42.03.9920	42.03.9990	42.04.1010	42.04.2000	42.04.3000
42.05.1000	42.05.9900	43.02.2000	43.02.3000	43.02.4010	43.02.4020
43.02.4090	43.03.1010	43.03.1020	43.03.1090	43.03.9900	44.15.1500
44.15.2090	44.18.1000	44.18.9990	44.22.3000	44.22.9900	44.24
44.25.2000	44.27	44.28.1000	45.03.1000	45.04.1000	45.04.9900
46.01	46.02.2000	46.02.9900	46.03	48.01.2029	48.01.2090
48.01.3019	48.01.3090	48.01.8090	48.01.9912	48.01.9919	48.02
48.03.2000	48.03.9900	48.05.3000	48.05.4000	48.06.9900	48.07.1500
48.07.2000	48.07.3000	48.07.3100	48.07.9190	48.09.1000	48.09.9900
48.11	48.13.1000	48.13.9900	48.14	48.15.1500	48.15.4000
48.15.9100	48.15.9910	48.16.2000	48.16.9900	48.17	48.18.9900
48.19.1000	48.19.2000	48.19.9900	48.20.1000	48.21.1500	48.21.8000
48.21.9910	48.21.9920	48.21.9930	49.03	49.09	49.10.9900
49.11.9900					
50.07.1000	50.09.9900	50.10.1000	50.10.9900	51.01.1011	51.01.1019
51.01.1020	51.01.2030	51.01.2092	51.01.2099	51.02.1090	51.02.2090
51.02.9911	51.02.9919	51.02.9990	51.03.1010	51.03.1020	51.03.2010
51.03.2020	51.03.2090	51.04.1000	51.04.1100	51.04.1210	51.04.1290
51.04.9140	51.04.9190	51.04.9930	51.04.9990	52.01	52.02.3000
52.02.9900	53.10	53.11	53.12.1000	53.12.9900	53.13.1000
53.13.9900	54.03.1000	54.03.2000	54.04.1000	54.04.2000	54.05
55.05.9900	55.06.1000	55.06.9990	55.07.1000	55.07.9900	55.08
55.09.1000	55.09.3000	55.09.9900	56.05.1000	56.05.2030	56.05.2099
56.06.1020	56.06.1099	56.06.2030	56.06.2091	56.06.2092	56.06.2099
56.07.1030	56.07.1090	56.07.2030	56.07.2090	57.05	57.06
57.07.9900	57.08	57.09	57.10	57.11	57.12
58.01	58.02	58.03	58.04.3000	58.05.2030	58.05.2050
58.05.2090	58.05.9900	58.06.1000	58.06.9900	58.07.1010	58.07.9900
58.08	58.09.1031	58.09.1032	58.09.1039	58.09.1040	58.09.9900
58.10.3010	58.10.3099	58.10.4000	59.01.1020	59.02.1010	59.03.1010
59.03.1091	59.05.9910	59.05.9990	59.06.1000	59.06.9990	59.07.1000
59.07.9910	59.07.9990	59.08.3020	59.08.3090	59.08.9900	59.09.1000
59.10	59.11.1100	59.11.9910	59.12.3020	59.12.3090	59.12.9910
59.12.9990	59.13.1030	59.13.1090	59.13.9900	59.14	59.17.2010
59.17.2020					
60.01.2010	60.01.2091	60.01.2099	60.01.3000	60.01.9930	60.01.9990
60.02	60.03.3000	60.04.2000	60.04.3000	60.04.4000	60.04.9900
60.05.1010	60.05.1090	60.05.9910	60.05.9990	60.06.1030	60.06.1090
60.06.3020	60.06.3030	60.06.3091	60.06.4010	61.01.9910	61.01.9990
61.02.1000	61.02.2000	61.02.9900	61.03.1000	61.03.2000	61.03.3000
61.03.9900	61.04.1000	61.04.2000	61.04.9900	61.05.1000	61.05.9900
61.06.1000	61.06.9900	61.08	61.09.1000	61.09.2010	61.09.2090
61.09.3000	61.10.1021	61.10.1022	61.10.1090	61.11	62.01.1000
62.02.1000	62.02.9900	62.03.2090	62.03.9911	62.03.9990	62.05.5000
62.05.9900	63.01	65.03	65.04	65.05	65.06.3000
65.06.9900	66.01	66.02.9900	66.03.1000	67.01.1000	67.01.9900
67.02	67.04.1010	67.04.1090	67.04.9900	67.05	68.02.9900
68.04.1000	68.06.9900	68.08	68.09.9990	68.10.9990	68.11.1090
68.12.2000	68.12.9900	68.13.2000	68.13.4000	68.14.9900	68.16.7500
69.01.9900	69.02.9900	69.03.9900	69.05	69.10.1000	69.10.9900
69.11	69.12				
70.04.2011	70.04.2090	70.04.9911	70.04.9919	70.04.9991	70.04.9999
70.05.1011	70.05.1090	70.05.9911	70.05.9919	70.05.9991	70.05.9999
70.06.9900	70.07.9900	70.08.9900	70.09.9910	70.09.9990	70.10.3010
70.11.1000	70.12	70.14.9910	70.15.1000	70.16	70.17.1090
70.17.2000	70.18.1099	70.19.3000	70.19.9900	70.20.3010	70.20.3021
70.20.3029	70.20.3030	70.20.3090	70.20.3500	70.20.6090	70.20.9900
70.21.9900	71.12.9911	71.12.9919	71.12.9990	71.13.1000	71.13.9919
71.16.2510	71.16.2590	71.16.2600	73.07.9990	73.11.1011	73.11.1019
73.11.1020	73.12.1000	73.12.4010	73.12.4090	73.12.9910	73.12.9929
73.13.1000	73.13.9910	73.13.9939	73.14.3019	73.15.1019	73.15.3010
73.15.3049	73.15.4010	73.15.4049	73.17	73.18.3010	73.18.4011
73.18.4019	73.18.4029	73.18.4030	73.18.5000	73.18.9990	73.20.3000
73.20.4019	73.20.4090	73.20.5010	73.20.9999	73.22.1000	73.23.1000
73.23.9900	73.24.9911	73.24.9919	73.25.9910	73.26	73.27.2010
73.27.2020	73.27.3000	73.27.4000	73.28	73.29.9911	73.29.9912
73.29.9991	73.29.9992	73.31.2000	73.31.3000	73.31.9990	73.23.1000
73.33.2000	73.33.9900	73.34.1000	73.34.9900	73.35.1000	73.35.2000
73.35.9900	73.36.1011	73.36.1012	73.36.1090	73.36.9910	73.37.1000
73.37.9900	73.38.1010	73.38.1090	73.38.9910	73.38.9990	73.39.1000
73.39.9900	73.40.1010	73.40.1020	73.40.1050	73.40.1090	73.40.4510
73.40.6011	73.40.7500	73.40.8019	73.40.8090	74.03.1190	74.03.9900
74.04.1500	74.05.1010	74.05.2010	74.08.9990	74.11.9900	74.12
74.13.1000	74.14	74.15.1000	74.17.1010	74.17.1021	74.17.1029
74.18.1000	74.18.9900	74.19.1000	74.19.2000	74.19.3000	74.19.4000
74.19.5000	74.19.9920	74.19.9990	75.06.1000	75.06.9920	76.02.9990
76.03.3000	76.03.9900	76.04.1000	76.04.9900	76.06	76.07.9900
76.10.3000	76.10.5000	76.10.9900	76.13	76.14	76.15.1010
76.15.1090	76.15.9900	76.16.1000	76.16.1500	76.16.2000	76.16.2500
76.16.3500	76.16.5500	76.16.6000	76.16.6500	76.16.7000	76.16.7500
78.06.2000	78.06.3000	78.06.9999	79.04.1090	79.06.9990	
80.06.1000	80.06.9999	82.01.9900	82.02.1000	82.02.2011	82.02.2019
82.02.2021	82.02.2031	82.02.2032	82.02.2033	82.02.2099	82.03.9900
82.04.3210	82.04.3290	82.04.9900	82.05.3012	82.05.3039	82.05.3040
82.05.3050	82.05.3070	82.05.3091	82.05.4090	82.05.9919	82.05.9921
82.05.9922	82.05.9992	82.05.9993	82.05.9994	82.05.9995	82.07
82.08	82.09.1000	82.09.2010	82.09.2090	82.10.1000	82.10.9910
82.10.9990	82.11.2010	82.11.9900	82.12.1000	82.12.2000	82.12.9900
82.12.5000	82.13.9900	82.14.1000	82.14.9900	83.01	83.02
83.03	83.04	83.05	83.06.9910	83.06.9990	83.07.1010
83.07.1090	83.07.2091	83.07.2099	83.09.1010	83.09.1090	83.09.2000
83.09.9900	83.10	83.11.9900	83.12	83.13.3000	83.13.9900
83.14.9900	83.15.1010	84.03.1011	84.03.2000	84.10.4043	84.11.1090
84.11.3012	84.11.3019	84.11.3094	84.11.3099	84.11.5011	84.11.5091
84.11.6090	84.12	84.13.2000	84.14.1010	84.15.1000	84.16.3019
84.16.3020	84.16.4019	84.17.2000	84.17.2500	84.17.3000	84.17.4090
84.17.5010	84.17.5090	84.17.7090	84.18.1011	84.19.2000	84.19.3000
84.19.4000	84.20.5020	84.20.5030	84.20.5049	84.20.5090	84.20.9090
84.21.2031	84.21.2032	84.21.2033	84.21.2039	84.21.2090	84.21.5011
84.21.5019	84.21.5020	84.21.6900	84.21.7210	84.21.9920	84.21.9930
84.22.3090	84.22.4010	84.22.4020	84.22.4030	84.22.5094	84.22.5099
84.23.1000	84.30.2049	84.34.3000	84.34.4000	84.34.5000	84.35.9921
84.38.9920	84.40.1010	84.40.3013	84.40.3014	84.40.3015	84.40.4019
84.40.4020	84.40.9921	84.41.1022	84.41.1023	84.41.1033	84.42.3000
84.45.7000	84.46.4000	84.47.4000	84.48.7000	84.54.1000	84.54.2000
84.54.3010	84.54.3090	84.55.9900	84.59.1070	84.59.1580	84.59.1593
84.59.2010	84.59.2020	84.59.2030	84.59.9100	84.59.9200	84.60.9900
84.61.2000	84.61.4090	84.63.2020	84.63.2092	84.63.2093	84.63.3091
84.63.5000	84.63.9990	84.64.9900	84.65.3000		
85.01.1079	85.01.1081	85.01.1082	85.01.1089	85.01.1099	85.01.2111
85.01.2112	85.01.2120	85.01.2130	85.01.9990	85.02.1090	85.02.2010
85.02.4000	85.02.6000	85.02.9900	85.03.1091	85.03.1099	85.03.2090
85.04.2090	85.04.3019	85.04.3020	85.04.3090	85.05.1000	85.05.2000
85.05.9910	95.06.1010	85.06.1020	85.06.2011	85.06.2109	85.06.2021
85.06.2022	85.06.2029	85.06.9900	85.08.9910	85.08.9921	85.08.9929
85.09.1010	85.09.1020	85.10.1000	85.10.2000	85.11.1090	85.11.2099
85.11.3090	85.11.8000	85.11.9190	85.12.2000	85.12.4010	85.12.9910
85.12.9990	85.13.1080	85.14.2010	85.14.9900	85.15.4012	85.15.4013
85.15.4014	85.15.4019	85.15.4021	85.15.4029	85.14.4035	85.15.4039
85.15.4041	85.15.4049	85.15.4059	85.15.9900	85.18.1019	85.18.1029
85.20.1090	85.20.2013	85.20.2019	85.20.2029	85.21.4000	85.21.4590
85.21.5090	85.22.6000	85.22.9900	85.23.3000	85.23.9911	85.23.9919
85.23.9920	85.24.9919	85.25.9900	85.26.9990	87.06.3000	87.06.5510
87.06.6000	87.06.6500	87.09.3000	87.10.9900	87.12.1010	87.12.2030
87.12.2040	87.12.2051	87.12.2052	87.12.2053	87.12.2054	87.12.2055
87.12.2056	87.12.2057	87.12.2058	87.12.2061	87.12.2069	87.12.2090
87.13.9910	87.13.9920	87.14.2090			
90.01.2000	90.03.1000	90.03.2000	90.04.2000	90.04.9910	90.04.9990
90.09.1031	90.09.1032	90.12.9000	90.13.3010	90.13.3090	90.15.1090
90.15.9900	90.16.1019	90.16.4041	90.16.4042	90.16.4043	90.16.4050
90.17.2114	90.17.2119	90.17.2190	90.17.4000	90.18.7021	90.19.2020
90.23.3090	90.23.9930	90.23.9991	90.24.1090	90.24.2021	90.26.1020
90.26.2110	90.26.2191	90.27.7000	90.28.6040	91.02	91.04.3000
91.04.9900	91.05.9900	91.06.9900	91.07.9900	91.08.1000	91.08.9900
91.10	92.02.1000	92.03	92.04	92.05.1000	92.06.2000
92.06.9900	92.07.1000	92.07.9900	92.08	92.10.2000	92.10.9900
92.12.1041	92.12.1042	92.12.1043	92.12.1051	92.12.1052	92.12.1053
92.12.2012	92.12.2014	92.12.2015	93.05.2000	93.06.1010	94.02.9900
94.04.2000	94.04.2510	94.04.2590	94.04.2610	94.04.2690	94.04.3090
94.04.9990	96.01	96.02.1010	96.02.1099	96.02.9910	96.02.9990
96.03	96.04	97.01	97.02.1000	97.02.9900	97.03.1010
97.03.1090	97.03.3000	97.03.9900	97.04.1091	97.04.1099	97.04.2000
97.04.9900	97.05.9900	97.06.1000	97.06.2021	97.06.2029	97.06.2031
97.06.2039	97.06.2090	98.01.1000	98.01.9910	98.01.9920	98.01.9990
98.02.1010	98.02.1090	98.02.2011	98.02.2019	98.03.1010	98.03.1020
98.03.1030	98.03.2010	98.03.2020	98.03.2090	98.03.3000	98.03.9900
98.04	98.05.4000	98.06	98.07	98.08.1000	98.08.9900
98.10.1000	98.11.9000	98.15.1000	98.15.2010	98.15.2090	98.16.1000

British exporters with inquiries should give tariff item numbers or a description of the goods in which they are interested.

EDB ext. 420/475

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the ARAB BANK

General Management: Amman — Established 1930

Capital & Reserves	16,100,000 Jordan Dinars
Deposits	200,625,000 Jordan Dinars
Total Assets	310,100,000 Jordan Dinars

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Jordan

White spirit, paper: import regulations

The Jordanian authorities have imposed a ban on the import of white spirit as from 1 March 1974.

As from 21 February 1974, paper and all raw materials used in the paper industry are exempted from the 20 per cent fine if imported via ports others than Aqaba. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Angola

Paper bags: import duty

Decreto No. 62/74 published in the *Boletim Oficial de Angola*, 25 February 1974, amended the Angola import tariff by inserting the following note at heading 48.16: 'Paper bags, with or without printed inscriptions of a kind suitable for packaging products originating in Angola shall be subject to a duty of 1 per cent *ad val*, if such bags of acceptable price and quality are not produced in the Province.' This applies to consignments pending assessment and payment of duty. **EDB ext. 460/467**

Tariff reductions

Trade and Industry, 21 February 1974, published details of revised duty reduction lists on certain goods imported into Angola. The Angolan authorities have now published, in the *Boletim Oficial de Angola*, First Series, No. 50 of 28 February 1974, procedures for obtaining duty reductions on goods which were in transit at time of publication of the lists. Copies of an unofficial translation of these procedures are available. **EDB ext. 460/461**

Zambia

Suspension of duties: correction

In a notice in *Trade and Industry*, 14 March 1974, page 469, heading numbers ex 15.03.10, ex 74.19.20, ex 75.66.40 and ex 90.03.00 should read ex 15.08.10, ex 74.19.29, ex 75.06.90 and ex 91.03.00 respectively. **EDB ext. 473/471/472/462**

Kenya

Kenya National Trading Corporation Ltd.

In 1970 the importation of various items was confined to the KNTC. Since that time local importers have been allowed to be licensed to import on commission payment. KNTC has now decided to import on their own account and distribute on a wholesale basis. However in certain cases KNTC may allow exceptions. The following are the items to be solely imported by KNTC: Sugar (local and imported); Salt (local and imported); Rice (imported); Edible oils and vegetable ghee; Matches (local and imported); Battery cells; Torches and flash lights; Razor blades; Household insecticide sprayers (local and imported); Rat traps; Printed, plain and dyed cotton piece goods (local and imported); Blankets (local and imported); Suiting materials; Japanese and other khangas vitenges; Axes; Padlocks; Nails and nail tacks; Lanterns (Kerosene and gas lamps); Charcoal irons; Bicycles; Bicycle spare parts; Bicycle tyres and tubes; Fertilisers. **EDB ext. 471/472/473/462**

South Africa

Tariff changes

The following amendments were announced in the *South African Government Gazette*, 8 March 1974.

R.335	BN 39.02.80.40: The duty on plates, sheets, strip, film and foil of polyacrylic and polymethacrylic derivatives and acrylomethacrylic copolymers is amended from 20% to: 20% or 12.000c per 100 kg less 80% of the fob price
R.336	BN 48.07.55.10, 48.07.55.90: Specific provision is made for paper and paperboard, coated with zinc oxide, for photocopying and the duty on electrostatic paper and paperboard with fob price per 1,000 kg exceeding R265 is increased from free to 15%.

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

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Customs tariff changes

The following amendments were announced in the South African *Government Gazette* of 1 March 1974.

R.278 BN 39.02.55 Specific provisions are made for vinylidene chloride polymers and copolymers and coumarone-indene resins as follows:

BN 39.02.55 Vinyledine chloride polymers and copolymers:

.10 Liquid or pasty	Kg	free
.20 Blocks, lumps, powders and similar bulk forms	Kg	free
.30 Plates, sheets, strip, film and foil, of a thickness not exceeding 0.05 mm unprinted	Kg	free
.90 In other forms	Kg	20%

BN 39.02.75 Specific provision is made for coumarone indene resins, liquid or pasty or in blocks, lumps, powders and similar forms: Kg free

DELETIONS, AMENDMENTS, ETC

As imports against certain subheadings under BN 39.02 are insignificant, the following are deleted and other sub-headings replace, amend or embrace the corresponding groups:

Deleted nos.	Replacing/ amending nos.
39.02.10.10	
39.02.10.15	39.02.10.15
39.02.10.30	
39.02.10.40	39.02.10.40
39.02.10.60	39.02.10.60
39.02.30	39.02.30
39.02.40.30	
39.02.40.40	39.02.40.40
39.02.40.47	
39.02.40.50	39.02.40.50
39.02.50.30	
39.02.50.40	39.02.50.40
39.02.50.55	39.02.50.55
39.02.60.30	
39.02.60.40	
39.02.60.47	
39.02.60.50	
39.02.60.90	39.02.60.90
39.02.70.30	
39.02.70.40	
39.02.70.47	
39.02.70.50	
39.02.70.90	39.02.70.90
39.02.80.37	
39.02.80.40	39.02.80.40
39.02.80.90	39.02.80.90
39.02.85.30	
39.02.85.40	39.02.85.40
39.02.85.70	
39.02.85.80	39.02.85.80
39.02.90	39.02.90
39.02.90.30	
39.02.90.40	39.02.90.40
39.02.90.45	
39.02.90.60	39.02.90.60

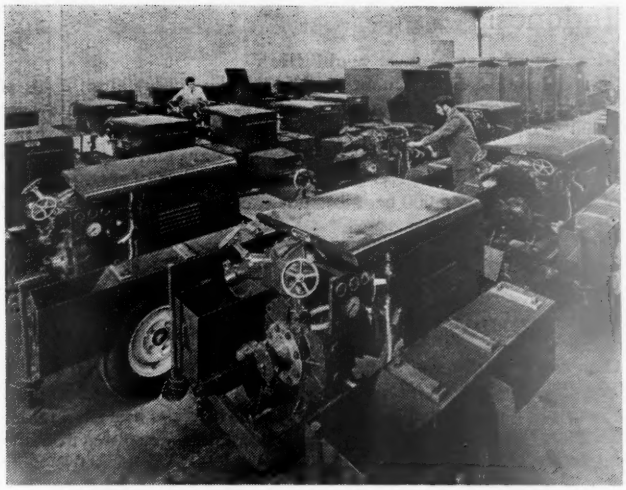
Copies of all the above amended subheadings can be obtained on application. **EDB ext. 471/472/473/462**

Bangladesh

New import policy

The Bangladesh Government has recently announced its policy for the period January to June 1974. Total expenditure on imports is expected to amount to Takas 3,230 million (£170 million approx.), of which TK 1,910 million will be in cash, TK 280 million barter, and the remaining TK 1,040 million from aid-loans. This total compares with TK 2,190 million for the period January to June 1973 and TK 2,150 million for July to December 1973.

Imports by the public sector in the current period (at TK 2,507 million) will account for 80 per cent of Bangladesh's requirements compared with 82 per cent in the previous period. The private sector share will amount to TK 660 million.



Trailer fire pumps and dewatering units destined for operation in many parts of the world being prepared for despatch at the Loughborough factory of Morrison Pumps. Some of the units are from a batch of 37 for Pakistan, while others are for civil aviation and other users in Europe.

The total amount is allocated as follows:

TK 1,153 million for raw materials and spare parts (public sector)

TK 613 million for raw materials and spare parts (private sector)

TK 650 million for cotton yarn, steel billets, and oil seed

TK 792 million for cloth, coal, cement, sugar, medicines, milk products, coconut oil, edible oil, automobile and cycle parts, tyres, inner tubes, books and magazines, soda ash, spices, and corrugated iron sheets

Luxury items such as cars, air-conditioners and refrigerators remain on the banned list. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Malaysia

Motor vehicles: import control

The Malaysian *Government Gazette* has published the Customs (Prohibition of Imports) (Motor Vehicles) (Amendment) Order 1974 which amends the Second and Third Schedules to the Customs (Prohibition of Imports) (Motor Vehicles) Order 1972 by inserting the following in the appropriate places:

Heading no.	Description
87.02	Motor vehicles for the transport of persons, goods or materials (including sports motor vehicles, other than those of heading No. 87.09).
	Motor vehicles for the transport of persons, including sports motor vehicles and dual purpose vehicles, but excluding ambulances and buses:
110	completely knocked down.
	Motor buses, being vehicles with seats for more than 6 persons:
210	completely knocked down.
	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods or materials (other than dual purpose vehicles).
310	completely knocked down.
87.04	Chassis fitted with engines, for the motor vehicles falling within heading No. 87.02 or 87.03:
200	For motor vehicles falling within heading No. 87.02 131, 87.02 139, 87.02 141 or 87.02 149.
300	For motor vehicles falling within heading No. 87.02 231 or 87.02 239.
400	For motor vehicles falling within heading No. 87.02 331 or 87.02 339.
900	For motor vehicles falling within heading No. 87.03.
87.05	Bodies (including cabs), for the motor vehicles falling within heading No. 87.02 or 87.03.
200	For motor vehicles falling within heading No. 87.02 139 or 87.02 149.
300	For motor vehicles falling within heading No. 87.02 231 or 87.02 239.
400	For motor vehicles falling within heading No. 87.02 331 or 87.02 339.
87.09	Motor-cycles, auto-cycles and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor:
810	completely knocked down.

The Second and Third Schedules refer to motor vehicles prohibited from import into Sabah and Sarawak, respectively, except under licence. This order extends restrictions to comply with those in West Malaysia. **EDB ext. 469/468/401**

Indonesia

Motor vehicles: import prohibition

The Indonesian Government has banned the import of all kinds of built-up motor vehicles from 22 January 1974. Luxury cars over 4,000 cc will not be permitted to enter the country even under completely knocked down (CKD) conditions. Sedans and station wagons must be imported in CKD form. The c & f prices of such vehicles, of not more than 4,000 cc, must not exceed those domestically assembled.

EDB ext. 469/468/401

Philippines

Oil cake: tariff changes

The President of the Republic of the Philippines has announced changes in the rate of import duty on certain articles imported under BN 23.04 (oil cake and other residues (except dregs) resulting from the extraction of vegetable oils). Subdivisions 23.04A and 23.04B now read as follows:

23.04A	Soya bean meal, rapeseed meal, sunflower meal, cotton seed meal, peanut meal and safflower seed meal	10%
23.04B	Other	100%

EDB ext. 468/469/401

Japan

Import duty changes

The Japanese Ministry of Finance has recommended changes in import duties on a number of items and if approved these changes will take effect from 1 April 1974. The items of closest interest to British exporters are set out below. Full particulars of all proposed changes will be made available when official approval has been given.

BTN		Current	Proposed
ex 11.07	Malt, fumigated with peat	Free	Free until a date which will be specified in a Cabinet order. After this date a tariff quota scheme will be introduced by which tariff will be free up to a certain quantity and Y20 per kg over this quantity.
29.44-2	Antibiotics other than penicillins and streptomycin	6% to 8%	6%
34.01-1-1	Medicated soap	12%	10.8%
27.10-1-(1)-C-(d)	Petroleum spirits for heating)	Y2,150 per kilo litres	Y1,075 per kilo litres
25.03	Sulphur	Y3 per kilo grammes	Free
27.10-1-(2)-B	Kerosenes other than mixed alkylenes with a very low degree of polymerisation	Y1,520 per kilo litres	Y1,010 per kilo litres
ex 27.11	Liquefied petroleum gas, n.e.s.	Y880 per MT	Y550 per MT
32.08-1	Prepared pigments, prepared opacifiers and prepared colours	6%	4%
38.19-5-(3)	Catalysts, other than iron catalysts, platinum catalysts and silica-alumina catalysts	6%	4%
41.03-2	Sheep and lamb skin leather, other than dyed, coloured, stamped or embossed	7.5%	5%
41.04-2	Goat and kid skin leather, other than dyed, coloured stamped or embossed	7.5%	5%
49.11-1	Photographs	6%	Free
58.04-1-(1)	Astrakhan fabrics or seal fabrics	14%	8%
ex 60.01-2	Rachel lace, other than of cotton	14%	12%
60.04-1	Under garments containing embroidery or lace, or figured	16.8%	11.2%
61.02-2-(1)	Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments containing embroidery or consisting wholly or partly of lace	16.8%	14%
61.04-1	Women's, girls' and infants' under garments containing embroidery or consisting wholly or partly of lace	16.8%	11.2%
61.05-2-(1)	Handkerchiefs of cotton, containing embroidery or consisting wholly or partly of lace	16.8%	8.4%
61.05-2-(1)	Handkerchiefs, containing embroidery or consisting wholly or partly of lace, other than of cotton	16.8%	8%
61.06-2-(1)	Shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, veils and the like, of cotton or man made fibre, containing embroidery or consisting wholly or partly of lace	16.8%	14%
61.06-2-(1)	Shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, veils and the like, other than of cotton, or man made fibre, containing embroidery or consisting wholly or partly of lace	12%	10%
61.08-1	Accessories and trimmings for women's and girls' garments, containing, embroidery or consisting wholly of partly of lace	16.8%	11.2%
61.09-1	Corsets, brassieres, garters, etc., containing embroidery or consisting wholly or partly of lace	16.8%	11.2%
62.02-1	Bed linen, table linen and other furnishing articles, of flax or ramie	16.8%	12%
	of cotton	16.8%	11.2%
	other	16.8%	8%
71.05-2	Silver, alloyed		
	(a) lumps, billets, grains, bars, rods, angles, shapes, sections, plates, sheets and strip	8%	2.4%
	(b) other	8%	8%
71.07-2	Gold, alloyed		
	(a) lumps, billets, grains, bars, rods, angles, shapes, sections, plates, sheets and strip	8%	Free
	(b) other	8%	8%
71.09	Platinum and other metals of the platinum group, alloyed		
	(a) lumps, billets, grains, bars, rods, angles, shapes, sections, plates, sheets and strip	4%	Free
	(b) other	4%	4%
ex 84.05-1-(1)	Steam turbines with a rating of 400,000 kW or more	12%	10%
84.06-2	Parts of internal combustion piston engines other than for use with aircraft	6% (or 12% for use with motor vehicles)	6%
84.08-1-(2)	Gas turbines	16%	10%
84.15-2	Refrigerators and refrigerating equipment other than refrigerating cabinets, self-contained refrigerating units	6% or 12%	6%
84.32	Book-binding machinery, including book-sewing machines	12%	10%
84.35-1	Automatic single-colour relief printing machines, of sheet feed type; and automatic lithographic printing machines, of sheet feed type	12%	10%
84.52-2	Electric calculating machines, book-keeping and accounting machines (other than of an electronic type) and cash registers	6% or 12%	6%
ex 84.61	Pressure reducing valves, automatic control valves and high pressure and temperature valves of iron or steel	10%	6%
ex 85.01-1	Electric generators with a rating of 400,000 kW or more	12%	10%
85.15-5	Parts of radio-broadcast receivers, television receivers, radar apparatus, etc.	8%	6%
85.21-1	Thermionic valves and tubes	6% 8% or 12%	6%
85.22	Signal generators, etc., and parts thereof	6% or 12%	6%
91.01-2	Watches, more than Y6,000 per piece in value for customs duty	8%	6%
92.13-1	Parts and accessories of gramophones and record players	8%	6%

BTN		Current	Proposed
94.01-1	Chairs and other seats and parts thereof (covered with leather)	10%	8%
94.03-1	Furniture and parts thereof	12%	8%
97.04-3	Equipment for parlour games	12%	8%
98.10-1	Lighters and parts thereof, combined or plated with silver or platinum and other metals of the platinum group	20%	16%
98.11-1	Smoking pipes, etc., combined or plated with silver or platinum and other metals of the platinum group	20%	16%

EDB ext. 420/475

Australia

Fresh apples and pears: Industries Assistance Commission inquiry

The Australian Prime Minister has referred to the Industries Assistance Commission for inquiry and report the question whether financial assistance should continue to be given to assist in stabilising returns to Australian growers from exports of fresh apples and pears beyond seasons beginning 1 October 1974 (tariff item 08.06).

Tariff details may be obtained from Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section, Export Data Branch (EDB ext. 468/469/401).

UK trade associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Industries Assistance Commission should advise the Secretary, Industries Assistance Commission, Kings Avenue, Canberra, ACT 2600, Australia, without delay by air mail.

Evidence may be submitted to the Industries Assistance Commission either directly by the firm or trade association concerned or through the Australian British Trade Association, 21 Tothill Street, London, SW1 (tel. 01-799 7447). The Association charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed in the preparation of a submission and whether or not the interested party is a member. Ref. CRE 828/74. **CRE ext. 5318/5319**

Cattle: Industries Assistance Commission inquiry

The Australian Prime Minister has referred to the Industries Assistance Commission for inquiry and report the question whether (a) financial assistance should continue after 31 December 1975 to compensate Australian producers for cattle found to be bovine tuberculosis reactors and slaughtered, (b) financial assistance be given to compensate producers for cattle as above, and (c) the period for which assistance should be provided (tariff item 01.02).

Tariff details may be obtained from Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section, Export Data Branch (EDB ext. 468/469/401).

UK trade associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Industries Assistance Commission should so advise the Secretary, Industries Assistance Commission, Kings Avenue, Canberra, ACT 2600, Australia, without delay by air mail.

Evidence may be submitted to the Industries Assistance Commission either directly by the firm or trade association concerned or through the Australian British Trade Association, 21 Tothill Street, London, SW1 (tel. 01-799 7447). The Association charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed in the preparation of a submission and whether or not the interested party is a member. Ref. CRE 826/74. **CRE ext. 5318/5319**

Filament and fluorescent lamps and discharge lamps: Industries, Assistance Commission inquiry

The Australian Prime Minister has referred to the Industries Assistance Commission for inquiry and report the question whether

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assistance should be given to the production of filament and fluorescent lamps and discharge lamps (tariff items 85.16.2, 85.20.3, 85.20.4 and 85.20.5). This inquiry is part of the 'general review of the tariff, No 6, electronic and electrical equipment'.

Tariff details may be obtained from Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section, Export Data Branch (EDB ext. 468/469/401).

UK trade associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Industries Assistance Commission should advise the Secretary, Industries Assistance Commission, Kings Avenue, Canberra, ACT 2600, Australia, without delay by air mail. Interested parties should indicate the goods with which they are concerned and whether, in their evidence at the public hearings, they will be seeking the continuation of the current rates of duty or a change in the rates.

Evidence may be submitted to the Industries Assistance Commission either directly by the firm or trade association concerned or through the Australian British Trade Association, 21 Tothill Street, London SW1 (tel. 01-799 7447). The Association charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed in the preparation of a submission and whether or not the interested party is a member. Ref. CRE 2371/72P2. **CRE ext. 5318/5319**

Welding, brazing and soldering rods: Industries Assistance Commission inquiry

The Australian Prime Minister has referred to the Industries Assistance Commission for inquiry and report the question whether assistance should be given to the production of welding, brazing and soldering rods. (tariff item 83.15). This inquiry is part of the 'General review of the tariff, No 6, electronic and electrical equipment.'

Tariff details may be obtained from Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section, Export Data Branch (EDB ext 468/469/401).

UK trade associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Industries Assistance Commission should so advise the Secretary, Industries Assistance Commission, Kings Avenue, Canberra, ACT 2600, Australia, without delay by air mail. Interested parties should indicate the goods with which they are concerned and whether, in their evidence at the public hearings, they will be seeking the continuation of the current rates of duty or a change in the rates.

Evidence may be submitted to the Industries Assistance Commission either directly by the firm or trade association concerned or through the Australian British Trade Association, 21 Tothill Street, London SW1 (tel. 01-799 7447). The Association charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed in the preparation of a submission and whether or not the interested party is a member. Ref. CRE 2371/72 P2. **CRE ext. 5318/5319**

Mr. J. A. Walding, New Zealand Minister for Overseas Trade (left), with Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, when he called on him in London for trade talks last week. Mr. Walding has been visiting the capitals of the nine EEC countries.

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Dried fruit: Industries Assistance Commission inquiry

The Australian Prime Minister has referred to the Industries Assistance Commission for inquiry and report the question whether financial assistance should continue to be given to assist in stabilising returns to Australian growers from production of dried fruit beyond season commencing 1 January 1975.

Tariff details may be obtained from Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section, Export Data Branch (EDB ext. 468/469/401).

United Kingdom trade associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Industries Assistance Commission should advise the Secretary, Industries Assistance Commission, Kings Avenue, Canberra, ACT 2600, Australia, without delay by air mail.

Evidence may be submitted to the Industries Assistance Commission either directly by the firm or trade association concerned or through the Australian British Trade Association, 21 Tothill Street, London, SW1 (tel. 01-799 7447). The Association charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed in the preparation of a submission and whether or not the interested party is a member. Ref. CRE 827/74 **CRE ext. 5318/5319**

Hydraulic cranes: result of Tariff Board dumping inquiry

A notice was published in *Trade and Industry*, 16 November 1972, to the effect that a reference had been made to the Tariff Board under the Australian Tariff (Dumping and Subsidies) Act on hydraulic cranes (tariff items 84.22 and 87.03). The inquiry has been completed and as a result dumping has been confirmed and dumping duties levied on truck mounted cranes exported from 16 November 1972 and on truck loading cranes exported from 27 August 1973. Ref. CRE 2168/72. **CRE ext. 5318/5319**

Revocation of dumping duties

The dumping duties have been discontinued from 12 February 1974 on pyjama girdling (tariff items 58.05, 58.07, 59.04, 59.06, 60.01, 60.05 and 61.11), from 25 February on single-phase a.c. Watt-hour meters (tariff item 90.26), and on caustic soda (tariff item 28.17), from 26 February on ethyl acetate (tariff item 29.14), and from 28 February on hydrogen peroxide (tariff item 28.54). Ref. CRE 36493. **CRE ext. 5318/5319**

New Zealand

Extension of validity of import licences

The New Zealand Minister of Trade and Industry announced last September the issue of import licences to the value of $70 million additional to the provision made in the 1973/74 Licensing Schedule (*Trade and Industry*, 11 October 1973, page 70). A condition of issue of these licences was that goods must be shipped by 31 March 1974.

In view of the difficulties which UK exporters are experiencing in meeting this deadline because of lack of shipping space, the New Zealand authorities have agreed that if individual licence holders in New Zealand apply for extension of the validity of their licences this will be granted, provided that the goods were ordered and manufactured in good faith and the only obstacle to shipping before 31 March is lack of shipping space. Any licences due to expire on 31 March will therefore be extended to cover any unavoidable delay in shipment, but it is important that the phrase 'unavoidable delay' should be interpreted literally since the New Zealand authorities may see difficulties about overlong prolongation of validity. Ref. CRE 25923/2 **CRE ext. 5321**

Continuous filament polyester yarn: inquiry deferred

The public hearing of the Tariff and Development Board inquiry on continuous filament polyester yarn (tariff headings 51.01.033, 51.01.035, 51.01.036 and 51.01.038) set down for 9 July 1974 (see *Trade and Industry*, 7 February 1974, pages 239/240) has been postponed to Tuesday, 19 November 1974. The venue will be the Hearing Room, Eighth Floor, Cumberland House, Upper Willis Street, Wellington, and the hearing will begin at 10.30 a.m. The closing date

for representations is Monday, 21 October 1974. Ref. CRE 52/74
CRE ext. 5321

Tariff and Development Board reports
Copies of the following New Zealand Tariff and Development Board reports are available from Commercial Relations and Exports Division:

Certain articles of natural cork, agglomerated cork in bulk forms.
Concentrated sulphite lye.
Interim report – rulers.
Interim report – MCPB and 2, 4-DB weedkillers.
Refs. CRE 3067/71, 1195/72, 1222/73. **CRE ext. 5321**

Canada

Children's car seats
The Canadian Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs has issued a news release on the proposal to revise existing regulations on children's car seats made under the Hazardous Products Act. Regulations will include a limit of 18 inches head movement in a test that simulates head-on crash conditions at 30 mph. It is proposed that requirements for forward head movement and certain other matters be made compulsory 18 months from the date of issue. In the meantime amendments will be made to existing regulations (in particular, the permissible movement of the test body used in static testing procedures will be reduced from 12 to 6 inches) to become compulsory 90 days after issue. Copies of the news release are available. **EDB ext. 455/456/451**

United States

Food regulations
Trade and Industry, 30 August 1973, referred to regulations on the manufacture and processing of thermally processed low-acid foods packaged in hermetically sealed containers. Amended regulations have now been published which became effective on 28 February except that requirements relating to process filing become effective on 1 April (FR 29.1.74). **EDB ext. 455**

Alcohol labelling regulations
The US Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms has published draft proposed regulations requiring the full disclosure on the label of all ingredients used in the production of distilled spirits, except for ingredients removed before the product reaches the consumer. The ingredients on the labels would have to be certified by the government of the foreign producer country. **CRE ext. 5397**

Tariff study
Trade and Industry, 21 March 1973, announced that the US Tariff Commission had released certain draft schedules as part of their study into US adoption of the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature. They have now released draft tariff schedules relating to (a) salt, sulphur, earths and stone, plastering materials, lime and cement, (b) articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica and of similar materials, (c) ceramic products, (d) glass and glassware, (e) coin and (f) toys, games and sports requisites and parts thereof. Public hearings will begin on 15 April and requests to appear must be filled by 8 April; written statements must be submitted by 15 May. **CRE ext. 5397**

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Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
			Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Distributive and service industries	Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Wholesalers	of which: Retailers	Current balance	visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1970 prices		at 1970 prices			at 1970 prices				at current prices		
Base of index	1971	1970	1970	1970	1970							
£m in base year		31,404	9,223	2,129	2,087	series in £ million				series in £ million		
1969	97	98	98	93	92	416	320	42	13	445	−143	588
1970	99	100	100	100	100	257	175	68	38	692	−9	701
1971	100	103	100	92	101	−7	−218	52	21	1,067	285	782
1972	102	109	102	83	111	−412	−498	28	22	69	−677	746
1973		114 p		88	116		469	41	227	−1468	−2375	907
1971 2nd qtr	100	102	101	94	102	103	−113	26	7	288	105	183
3rd qtr	100	103	101	92	105	−18	67	9	15	380	172	208
4th qtr	101	105	101	88	102	—	−47	3	21	248	60	188
1972 1st qtr	100	106	103	88	105	−136	−156	15	−9	71	−121	192
2nd qtr	102	108	102	84	110	−104	−145	−12	40	112	−64	176
3rd qtr	102	109	101	81	110	−87	−125	4	−8	−116	−284	163
4th qtr	104	111	102	81	118	−85	−72	22	−1	+2	−208	210
1973 1st qtr	108	114	110	87	123	245	168	18	31	−186	−351	165
2nd qtr	107	112	103	84	107	193	87	−14	154	−196	−399	203
3rd qtr	108	113	108	91	116	147	79	18	22	−357	−606	249
4th qtr		114 p		92	118		135	19	20	−729 p	−1019 p	290 p
% change last 2 qtrs on prev. 2 qtrs	+1.9	+0.3	−0.1	+6.4	+1.5							
on a year earlier	+5.9	+3.0	+4.5	+12.5	+2.4							

	Index of Industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and costs					Labour			Trade§	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Index of retail prices: Index‡	% increase on a year earlier	Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: basic materials and fuel used‡	manufactured products: home sales‡	Basic hourly wage rates of manual workers (all industries and services)‡	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: mid-month count	% of total employees	Unfilled vacancies for adults: mid-month count	Exports	Imports
			monthly averages										monthly averages	
Base of index	1970	1970	1971		Jan 16, 1962		1970	1970	July 31, 1972				Series in £ million	
£m in base year			15,895	thousands						thousands		thousands		
1970	100.0	100.0	99.0	91.4	140.2	6.4	100.0	100.0	78.5	568	2.5	186	658	659
1971	100.3	99.5	100.0	108.5	153.4	9.4	104.6	109.0	88.9	737	3.2	129	733	709
1972	102.1	101.6	105.8	138.6	164.3	7.1	109.2	114.8	101.4	816	3.6	145	761	818
1973	110.1	110.6	110.7	137.3	179.4	9.2	144.1	123.2*	115.5	581	2.6	304	957 p	1,152 p
1972 2nd qtr	102.7	101.2	104.6	147	162.7	6.2	106.1	113.5	98.1	838	3.7	132	769	786
3rd qtr	102.5	101.8	107.2	139	165.4	6.5	109.4	115.6	102.2	808	3.6	147	686	781
4th qtr	105.4	104.9	109.5	144	169.4	7.7	115.6	118.0	107.8	750	3.3	179	862	939
1973 1st qtr	110.3	110.4	111.8	152	172.4	8.0	126.0	119.5	108.8	667	2.9	228	878	1,004
2nd qtr	109.9	110.2	108.0	136	177.9	9.3	133.4	120.1*	112.6	605	2.6	289	937	1,079
3rd qtr	110.8	111.4	110.5	143	180.2	9.2	150.5	124.2	118.4	562	2.5	334	995	1,187
4th qtr	109.3	110.4	112.3	119	186.8	10.3	166.6	129.1	120.9	489	2.2	364	1,015 p	1,336 p
1974 1st qtr										543p	2.4 p	285		
1973 Mar	111.8	112.6	114.0	151	173.4	8.2	129.4	120.0	109.5	635	2.8	252	867	1,074
Apr	109.6	109.7	106.9	138	176.7	9.2	130.5	118.8*	112.3	616	2.7	271	945	1,000
May	109.5	108.9	106.5	134	178.0	9.5	132.4	120.1	113.2	605	2.7	291	900	1,116
June	110.7	112.0	110.1	135	178.9	9.3	137.2	121.3	115.6	593	2.6	304	966	1,109
July	110.9	112.0	110.6	147	179.7	9.4	145.1	122.7	116.0	581	2.6	324	963	1,135
Aug	110.2	111.0	110.8	153	180.2	8.9	152.4	124.1	119.7	563	2.5	330	978	1,196
Sept	111.1	112.0	110.2	129	181.8	9.3	154.1	125.8	120.0	542	2.4	349	1,044	1,230
Oct	111.2	111.9	111.7	127	185.4	9.9	161.4	127.7	120.3	512	2.3	363	987 p	1,348 p
Nov	110.3	112.0	112.3	126	186.8	10.3	165.5	129.0	120.8	486	2.2	368	1,036 p	1,312 p
Dec	106.5	107.4	112.9	103	188.2	10.6	174.8	130.6	121.9	470	2.1	362	1,021 p	1,349 p
1974 Jan	99.7	100.2	109.5	93	191.8	12.0	202.7 p	134.1 p	122.8	535	2.4	304	1,025 p	1,408 p
Feb			111p	109	101.7†	13.2	206.0 p	138.0 p		549	2.4	278		
Mar										545 p	2.4 p	274 p		
% change last qtr on prev. qtr	−4.8	−4.6	+0.8	−20.2	+3.8		+21.3	+5.3	+1.5	+10.9		−21.7	+2.1	+7.8
on a year earlier	−0.9	−0.5	+1.7	−31.2	+11.9		+58.3	+14.2	+12.5	−18.6		+24.8	+20.9	+44.0

(‡) Not seasonally adjusted. (§) On a balance of payments basis. * After April 1973, affected by changes due to VAT † Base of index Jan 1974 = 100

Energy: weekly statistical statement

	Week ending					
	29.9.73	16.2.74	23.2.74	2.3.74	9.3.74	16.3.74
COAL						
Production (M. tons) (a) (b)	2.6	..	..	..	..	2.0
Undistributed stocks (M tons) (a) (c)	13.3	..	..	..	..	9.3
Stocks at power stations (M tons) (d)	20.3	11.8	10.7	9.5	8.3	8.1
Consumption at power stations (M tons)	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3
Receipts at power stations (M tons) (e)	1.4	o	o	o	0.1	1.2
OIL						
Stocks held by oil companies (M tons) (f)	23.1	18.3	18.5	19.2	19.9	20.1
Days' supply (f)	76	57	58	62	66	68
Stocks at power stations (M tons) (g)	0.67	0.85	0.81	0.73	0.73	0.73
Consumption at power stations (M tons) (g)	0.23	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.37	0.38
Receipts at power stations (M tons) (g)	0.19	0.33	0.31	0.29	0.37	0.38
ELECTRICITY						
Estimated savings per cent. (h)	—	19	20	19	17	11

COAL

(a) Because of the miners' strike there are no statistics available of coal production or undistributed stocks for the period 10 February to 9 March, 1974.

(b) In a normal week, unaffected by holidays or industrial disputes some 2.7 million tons might be produced.

(c) On 16 March only about 3.3 million tons were suitable for use in power stations, and of this total some 1.8 million tons could be used only in the South Wales area.

(d) Because of physical handling difficulties and some unevenness in the distribution of stocks, a progressive disruption of the electricity system occurs well before the overall stock at power stations is exhausted. The stock level at which disconnections might occur varies with the level of demand. In winter it is about 7 million tons. As spring approaches demand for electricity falls and less generating capacity is required to meet it. The critical stock level therefore tends to fall. The endurance of the system is extended according to the level of savings achieved.

(e) o = negligible.

OIL

(f) Total UK oil stocks are held as crude and process oil at the refineries and as products at various points in the distribution system. Certain minimum stock levels must be maintained if the refining and distribution system is to operate effectively. At the 45 day level (15 million tons in winter) local shortages would begin to appear and below this level would become increasingly severe. Seasonal factors affect the duration of any given level of oil stocks.

(g) Main oil burning stations only.

ELECTRICITY

(h) Savings are based on a comparison with estimated demand in the absence of restrictions.

The figures relating to power station stocks, consumption and receipts are rounded and therefore may not exactly balance from week to week.

All figures shown are provisional and subject to revision.

Symbols used in all statistical tables

.. not available
— nil or less than half the final digit shown
p provisional
r revised
* five week period
ø fifty-three week period

Now that all restrictions on the use of electricity are lifted, it has been decided not to issue the stock figures weekly.

In future, information about fuel stocks at power stations will be issued monthly through *Trade and Industry* and by means of a press notice.

Energy trends: steep falls in consumption and output levels

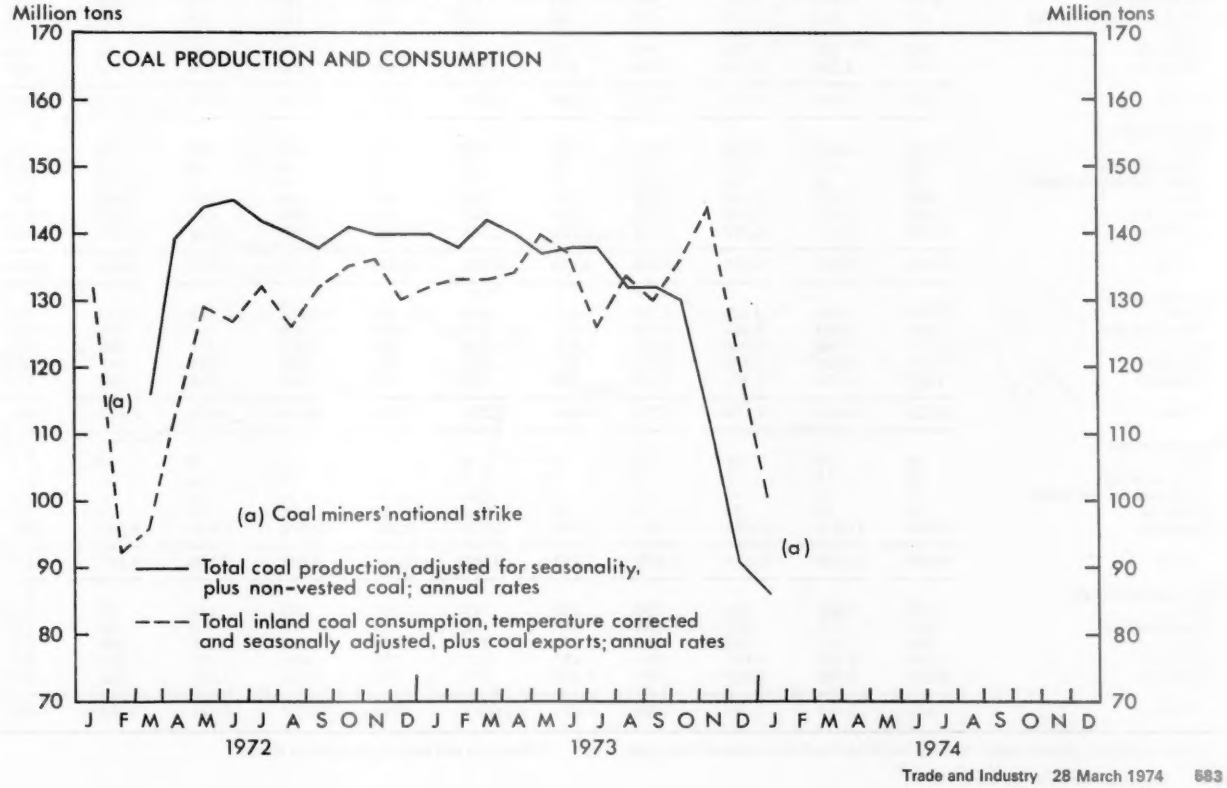
(Report by Department of Energy)

Inland energy consumption on a primary fuel input basis (Table 1) was over 13 per cent lower in January than in the same month a year ago. This was due to the introduction of the three day week and other restrictions on consumption.

As a consequence of the miners' ban on overtime followed on 10 February by a national strike, coal production in February (Table 5) dropped by 74 per cent compared with the same period last year. Because of these disputes some of the usual consumption and stock statistics are not available but consumption at power stations in February fell by 25 per cent and stocks were reduced to just over 10½ million tons a reduction of 29 per cent on the level prevailing at power stations a year earlier.

Supplies of natural gas (Table 9) continued to increase and in January were nearly 19½ per cent above the level of a year ago. However, electricity generation by the public supply system (Table 10) fell by nearly 17 per cent, reflecting the various restrictions which had a major impact during January.

Refinery throughput of crude oils and total output of finished petroleum products (Table 14) both fell in January by about 4 per cent compared with a year ago. With the exception of gas/diesel oil, the output of most main products fell with reductions of over 9 per



cent for motor spirit and 5½ per cent for fuel oil. Total deliveries of petroleum products for inland consumption (Table 15) in January were higher than in the previous month, partly due to seasonal factors, but were well over 11½ per cent down on a year ago. Most individual products were affected with reductions in deliveries of motor spirit of nearly 4 per cent, of gas/diesel oil (excluding Derv fuel) of nearly 12 per cent and fuel oil 16 per cent.

Note: Figures for the latest periods are liable to revision.

TABLE 1 Inland energy consumption: primary fuel input basis

Million tons of coal or coal equivalent

	Total	Coal	Petroleum	Natural gas	Nuclear electricity	Hydro electricity	Total†	Coal†	Petroleum†	Natural gas	Nuclear electricity	Hydro electricity
1968	307.0	164.5	125.6	4.3	10.1	2.2	306.4	164.1	125.7	4.3	10.1	2.2
1969	317.7	161.1	135.7	8.4	10.5	2.0	315.1	159.6	134.6	8.4	10.5	2.0
1970	328.0	154.4	145.6	16.0	9.4	2.6	327.9	154.2	145.7	16.0	9.4	2.6
1971	323.3	138.7	147.3	25.8	9.7	1.8	324.4	139.1	148.0	25.8	9.7	1.8
1972	327.7	120.9	157.6	36.7	10.5	2.0	327.6	120.9	157.5	36.7	10.5	2.0
1973	342.3	131.3	159.4	39.7	9.9	2.0	343.8	131.6	160.6	39.7	9.9	2.0
	Unadjusted							Seasonally adjusted (annual rate)				
1973 Jan	31.6	11.8	14.4	4.2	1.0	0.2	343.0	127.5	160.8	37.5	10.9	2.0
1974 Jan. p	27.3	8.3	12.7	5.0	1.0	0.3	304.2	99.5	145.6	44.6	11.4	3.4
Per cent change	−13.3	−29.6	−12.0	+19.5	+5.0	+72.9	−11.4	−22.0	−9.5	+18.9	+4.8	+67.5

† Also temperature corrected.

TABLE 2 Inland energy consumption: heat supplied basis

Million therms

	Total primary energy	Used by fuel industries and losses in distribution	Final consumption						
			Total	Coal	Other solid fuels	Other coal derived fuels§	Petroleum	Gas†	Electricity
1968	78,816	23,647	55,169	13,613	6,507	732	24,063	4,434	5,820
1969	81,363	24,595	56,768	12,883	6,409	641	25,628	4,962	6,245
1970	83,481	25,541	57,940	11,839	6,008	621	27,198	5,720	6,554
1971	82,521	25,527	56,994	9,867	4,949	542	27,617	7,257	6,762
1972	83,847	25,796	58,051	8,085	4,612	513	28,634	9,193	7,014
1972 1st quarter	22,695	6,853	15,842	2,001	1,060	92	7,936	2,754	1,999
2nd quarter	19,849	6,006	13,843	2,004	1,157	140	6,855	2,047	1,640
3rd quarter	17,524	5,464	12,060	1,716	1,166	132	6,043	1,608	1,395
4th quarter	23,779	7,473	16,306	2,364	1,229	149	7,800	2,784	1,980
1973 1st quarter	24,808	7,317	17,491	2,321	1,249	135	8,307	3,256	2,223
2nd quarter	20,771	6,380	14,391	1,938	1,252	129	7,036	2,290	1,746
3rd quarter p	17,958	5,592	12,366	1,713	1,084	125	6,222	1,745	1,477

§ Coke oven gas, creosote/pitch mixtures and other liquid fuels derived from coal. † Town gas and natural gas supplied direct.

TABLE 3 Energy consumption by final users: heat supplied basis

Million therms

					1972				1973		
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter p
Iron and steel industry											
Coal	240	210	154	93	26	20	18	29	32	13	15
Other solid fuel	3,521	3,485	3,049	2,899	567	772	774	786	812	769	741
Other coal derived fuels§	557	553	490	459	82	123	122	132	124	117	115
Gas†	174	244	343	437	102	98	92	145	104	97	87
Electricity	368	378	349	335	76	89	79	91	92	92	86
Petroleum	2,227	2,328	2,185	2,089	607	499	430	553	584	509	434
Total	7,087	7,198	6,570	6,312	1,460	1,601	1,515	1,736	1,748	1,597	1,478
Other industries											
Coal	5,332	4,824	3,908	2,954	754	723	638	839	819	718	635
Other solid fuel	358	375	267	229	46	61	58	64	63	67	50
Other coal derived fuels§	72	62	52	54	10	17	10	17	11	12	10
Gas†	873	1,172	2,118	3,251	724	792	767	968	1,055	1,009	944
Electricity	2,032	2,105	2,154	2,176	519	547	514	596	624	592	554
Petroleum	8,386	8,945	8,982	9,294	2,725	2,155	1,687	2,727	2,820	2,100	1,683
Total	17,053	17,483	17,481	17,958	4,778	4,295	3,674	5,211	5,392	4,498	3,876
Domestic sector											
Coal	6,141	5,654	4,829 ..	4,209	1,007	1,056	903	1,243	1,248	1,012	917
Other solid fuel	1,682	1,483	1,307	1,188	347	271	262	308	301	318	220
Gas†	3,211	3,542	3,930	4,509	1,623	935	603	1,348	1,740	953	561
Electricity	2,464	2,625	2,763	2,960	958	665	497	840	1,024	687	508
Petroleum	1,222	1,335	1,321	1,523	569	292	187	475	612	320	179
Total	14,720	14,639	14,150	14,389	4,504	3,219	2,452	4,214	4,925	3,290	2,385
Transport sector											
Coal	80	70	52	30	6	8	6	10	8	6	4
Other solid fuel	15	14	5	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other coal derived fuels§	12	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity	93	94	94	92	24	22	22	24	24	22	22
Petroleum	10,466	11,002	11,483	11,962	2,732	3,030	3,207	2,993	2,966	3,265	3,398
Total	10,666	11,186	11,634	12,086	2,763	3,061	3,235	3,027	2,998	3,293	3,424
Other final consumers											
Coal	1,090	1,081	924	799	208	197	151	243	214	189	142
Other solid fuel	833	651	321	294	99	52	72	71	73	98	73
Gas†	704	762	866	996	305	222	146	323	357	231	153
Electricity	1,288	1,352	1,402	1,451	422	317	283	429	459	353	307
Petroleum	3,327	3,588	3,646	3,766	1,303	879	532	1,052	1,325	842	528
Total	7,242	7,434	7,159	7,306	2,337	1,667	1,184	2,118	2,428	1,713	1,203

§ Coke oven gas, creosote/pitch mixtures and other liquid fuels derived from coal. † Town gas and natural gas supplied direct.

INLAND ENERGY CONSUMPTION : Seasonally adjusted annual rates
(Coal Petroleum and Total Consumption have also been temperature corrected)

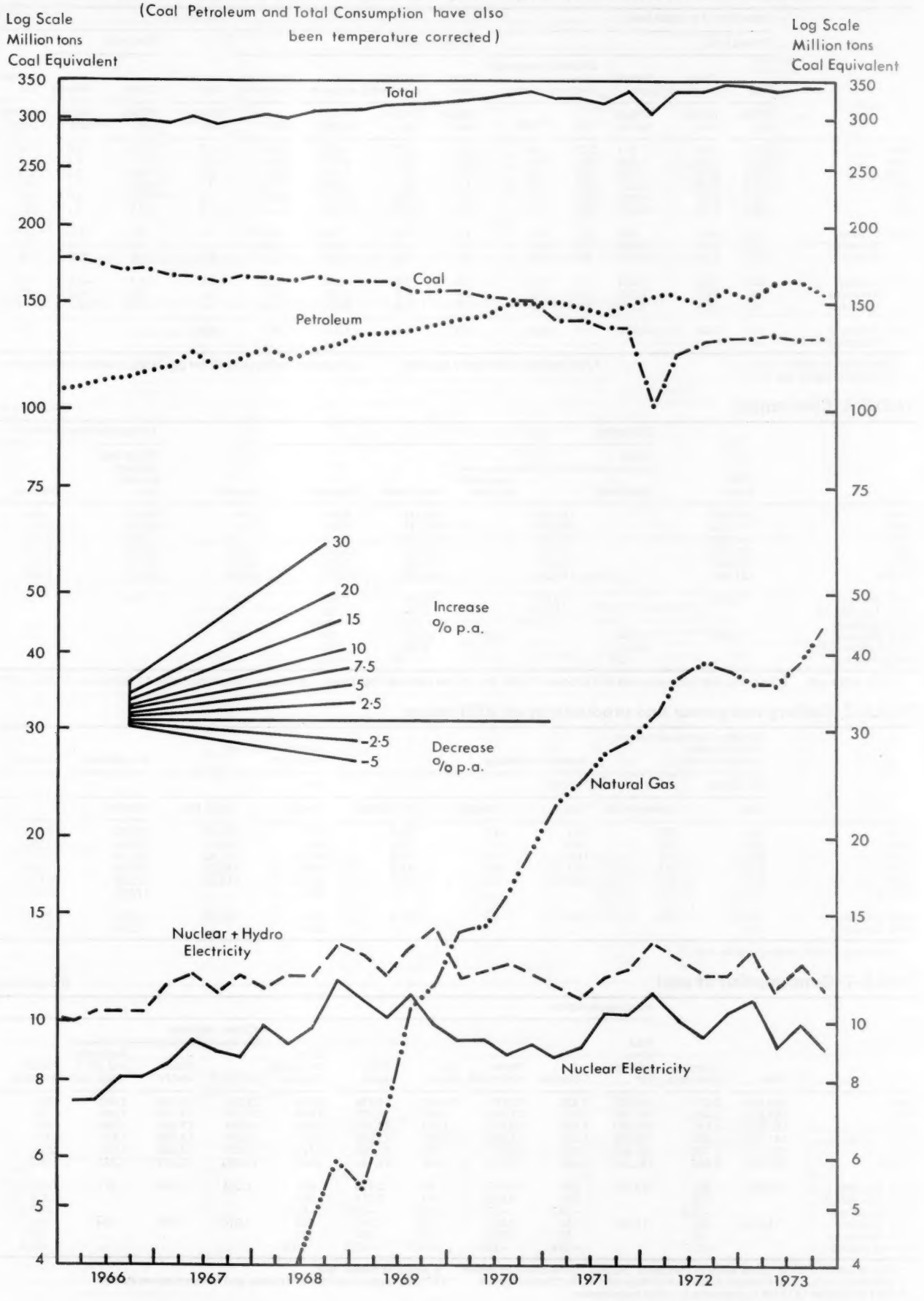


TABLE 4 Production and net arrivals of principal fuels

	Production of principal fuels									Net arrivals			
	Primary fuels					Secondary fuels					Petroleum		
	Coal	Crude petroleum	Natural gas	Electricity generated† Nuclear§	Hydro	Solid fuels	Refined petroleum‡	Gas available	Electricity generated	Coal	Crude	Refined	Natural gas
	Million tons	Million tons	Million therms	TWh	TWh	Million tons	Million tons	Million therms	TWh	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons	Million therms
1968	167.2	0.09	811	27.7	3.6	27.2	77.9	4,901	209.4	−2.7	81.8	8.0	396
1969	153.2	0.10	1,938	29.1	3.3	25.9	86.2	5,517	223.4	−3.5	91.4	6.1	416
1970	144.8	0.15	4,153	26.0	4.5	24.3	95.7	6,350	233.7	−3.1	99.4	2.3	333
1971	147.0	0.20	6,901	27.5	3.4	21.8	99.1	8,080	241.3	1.5	104.5	2.1	332
1972	119.9	0.32	9,958	29.4	3.4	19.1	100.5	10,625	248.1	3.2	102.5	4.6	306
1973	129.9	0.36	10,812	28.0	3.9	19.4	107.3	11,651	264.6	−1.0	110.5	1.1	293
1972 October	11.5	0.03	859	2.0	0.1	1.7	8.2	819	19.3	—	8.2	0.5	19
November	11.9	0.03	1,054	2.4	0.2	1.7	8.5	1,025	22.8	—	8.3	0.6	19
December	15.0	0.04	1,148	3.5	0.5	2.0	9.2	1,396	29.7	−0.2	8.9	0.6	19
1973 October	10.6	0.03	1,023	1.8	0.2	1.5	9.6	949	21.6	−0.1	11.4	−0.5	19
November	9.3	0.04	1,160	2.2	0.3	1.4	9.0	1,121	23.6	—	8.5	−0.5	31
December	8.2	0.04	1,347	2.9	0.6	1.5	9.6	1,631	28.8	—	8.5	−0.4	44
1974 January p	6.4	0.04	1,376	2.9	0.6	1.3	9.0	1,293	21.0	0.3	..	..	19
February p	3.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

§ Generation for public supply.
§§ Including natural gas liquids.
† Also included in secondary electricity.
‡ Including feedstock for further processing at petro-chemical plants.

TABLE 5 Coal supply

Thousand tons

		Production					Tonnage lost (deep-mined)†	
		Total‡						
	Total supply	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Deep-mined	Opencast	Imports	Recognised holidays and rest days	Disputes
1968	167,235	167,235		157,215	6,864	—	13,277	286
1969	153,234	153,234		144,241	6,320	—	12,137	2,913
1970	144,869	144,791		134,526	7,760	78	11,689	3,103
1971	151,255	147,081		134,322	10,498	4,174	11,045	4,734
1972	124,846	119,927		107,836	9,815	4,919	10,244	22,400
1973 p	131,589	129,940		118,150	9,970	1,649	10,313	5,569
1973 Jan.-Feb.	22,885	22,627		20,801	1,568	258	736	125
1974 Jan.-Feb. p¶	..	9,534		8,049	1,185	..	..	..
Per cent change	..	−57.9		−61.3	−24.4	..	..	..
1973 February	11,839	11,754	10,616	10,815	856	85	—	97
1974 February p¶	..	3,098	..	2,399	599	..	..	..
Per cent change	..	73.6	..	−77.8	−30.0	..	..	..

† NCB mines only ‡ Including slurry etc. recovered and disposed of other than by the National Coal Board. ¶ Coal miners national strike 10 February to 9 March 1974

TABLE 6 Colliery manpower and productivity at NCB mines

	Number of wage-earners on colliery books at end of period		Absence percentage			Average output per manshift†		Recruitment	Wastage
	Thousands		Per cent			cwt.			
	Total	Underground	Total	Voluntary	Involuntary	Overall	At the face	Number	
1968	325	257	18.1	4.7	13.4	41.70	129.33	15,262	72,519
1969	300	235	18.3	4.8	13.5	43.45	136.96	23,346	48,295
1970	283	221	19.8	4.5	15.3	44.10	141.80	25,109	41,581
1971	279	218	18.1	4.4	13.7	43.94	143.08	28,010	32,309
1972	266	210	16.6	3.9	12.7	43.78	144.35	13,255	26,114
1973 p	245	..	..	..	..	45.01	..	17,402	37,961
1973 January	265	209	21.8	4.7	17.1	47.41	152.39	1,600	2,162
1974 January p	244	..	..	..	..	35.33	..	1,201	2,012

† Excluding capital working and tip coal.

TABLE 7 Consumption of coal

Thousand tons

			Inland consumption						Colliery disposals			
	Total	Overseas shipments	Total inland consumption	Collieries	Power stations§§	Gas works	Coke ovens	Other conversion industries	Industry¶	House coal§†	Anthracite and dry † steam coal	Miscellaneous‡
1968	167,185	2,678	164,507	2,420	73,191	10,646	24,934	3,474	22,585	21,353	1,860	4,044
1969	164,615	3,456	161,159	2,032	75,883	6,867	25,373	3,846	21,367	19,745	1,883	4,163
1970	157,548	3,141	154,407	1,886	76,017	4,212	24,940	4,084	19,304	17,882	1,990	4,092
1971	141,330	2,625	138,705	1,556	71,696	1,826	23,182	4,406	16,581	15,366	1,621	3,471
1972	122,713	1,768	120,945	1,383	65,611	566	20,152	4,475	11,478	12,569	1,756	2,952
1973 p	133,955	2,667	131,288	1,356	75,153	504	21,543	3,549	11,890	12,519	1,755	2,540
1973 Jan.-Feb.	23,612	450	23,162	255	13,485	98	3,425	652	2,044	2,366	371	466
1974 Jan.-Feb. p	..	108	..	141	9,932	41	2,116	255	..	..	..	209
Per cent change	..	−76.0	..	−44.7	−27.1	−58.2	−38.2	−60.9	..	..	..	−55.2
1973 February	11,618	227	11,391	133	6,564	49	1,741	289	1,014	1,172	164	265
1974 February p	..	46	..	46	4,925	19	987	113	..	..	..	89
Per cent change	..	−79.7	..	−65.4	−25.0	−61.2	−43.3	−60.9	..	..	..	−66.4

† Prior to April 1973 the figures relate to merchants' disposals to the domestic market.
‡ Including coal used for transport purposes and shipments to the Channel Islands.
¶ Prior to October 1973 the figures relate to actual consumption.
§ Including miners' coal.
§§ Public supply electricity and railway and transport power stations.

TABLE 8 Stocks of coal (†) Great Britain

End of period — Thousand tons

	Distributed						Undistributed		
	Total	Total distributed stocks	Power stations	Gas works	Coke ovens	Miscellaneous	Total undistributed stocks	Opencast sites and central stocking grounds	Collieries
1968	42,589	14,554	12,490	726	1,107	231	28,035	4,234	23,801
1969	31,416	12,935	11,018	461	1,231	225	18,481	3,159	15,322
1970	18,729	11,627	9,575	276	1,434	342	7,102	1,836	5,266
1971	28,211	17,982	15,712	72	1,777	421	10,229	3,256	6,973
1972	29,979	19,045	16,791	50	1,890	314	10,934	3,376	7,558
1973 p	27,486	16,766	14,537	27	1,937	265	10,720	3,150	7,570
1973 February	28,792	17,337	15,157	52	1,884	244	11,455	3,224	8,231
1974 February p	..	12,535	10,687	22	1,656	170	..	..	..

(†) Excluding distributed stocks held in merchants' yards, etc., mainly for the domestic market, and stocks held by the industrial sector.

TABLE 9 Gas: sources of supply and send-out by the public gas supply system

	Natural gas supply			Fuel used for all purposes		Gas sent out		
	Net total into system	Indigenous	Arrivals	Coal	Oil	Total	Town gas	Natural gas for direct supply
	Million therms			Thousand tons		Million therms		
1968	1,130	740	390	10,646	5,455	4,836	4,745	91
1969	2,267	1,856	411	6,885	5,525	5,437	4,973	464
1970	4,342	4,023	319	4,212	3,590	6,301	4,787	1,514
1971	6,977	6,660	317	1,770	1,881	8,061	4,069	3,992
1972	10,071	9,775	296	559	1,550	10,614	3,415	7,199
1973 p	10,916	10,639	277	503	1,739	11,620	2,434	9,186
1973 January	1,046	1,015	31	49	273	1,158	322	836
1974 January p	1,248	1,224	24	22	121	1,291	216	1,075
Per cent change	+19.4	+20.7	−24.2	−54.0	−55.6	+11.5	−32.8	+28.6

TABLE 10 Generation of electricity by the public electricity supply system

	Primary fuel demand						Electricity generated				
								By steam plant			
	Total††	Coal	Oil	Natural gas	Nuclear electricity	Hydro-electricity	Total†	Nuclear	Other	Electricity sent out	Total electricity available
	Million tons of coal or coal equivalent						GWL				
United Kingdom											
1968	95.20	73.58	10.69	—	8.63	1.91	204,477	24,056	175,873	189,241	193,526
1969	100.75	76.05	13.81	0.14	9.01	1.74	218,402	25,271	188,177	201,970	206,295
1970	107.18	76.17	20.81	0.21	7.73	2.26	228,236	21,870	199,869	210,904	215,488
1971	105.85	71.18	24.16	0.95	8.05	1.51	235,740	23,209	207,808	218,000	222,374
1972	109.38	65.30	31.25	2.26	8.89	1.58	242,745	25,303	212,196	224,700	229,232
1973 p	114.63	75.57	28.04	1.03	8.22	1.71	258,792	23,657	229,960	241,279	244,662
1973 January	10.89	6.90	2.86	0.10	0.86	0.17	24,731	2,452	21,795	23,002	23,374
1974 January p	8.96	4.90	2.46	0.38	0.90	0.30	20,545	2,558	17,281	19,076	19,472
Per cent change	−17.6	−28.9	−14.1	+300.0	+4.9	+81.4	−16.9	+4.3	−20.7	−17.1	−16.7
England and Wales											
1968	84.36	67.30	8.86	—	7.73	0.47	182,244	21,549	159,611	168,817	169,884
1969	89.35	69.16	11.61	0.14	8.05	0.39	193,474	22,582	169,470	179,307	180,887
1970	94.47	69.61	17.45	0.21	6.79	0.41	200,421	19,230	179,184	185,505	188,594
1971	93.30	64.95	20.07	0.95	7.19	0.14	208,070	20,679	186,144	192,738	195,127
1972	95.63	58.24	26.74	2.26	8.08	0.31	212,910	23,010	187,951	197,199	200,239
1973 p	99.39	67.14	23.56	1.03	7.45	0.15	225,230	21,417	202,226	208,995	..212,580
1973 January	9.37	6.03	2.43	0.10	0.80	0.01	21,415	2,278	19,003	19,895	20,373
1974 January p	7.71	4.33	2.12	0.38	0.82	0.04	17,844	2,341	15,346	16,528	16,738
Per cent change	−17.8	−28.3	−12.9	+300.0	+3.3	+192.9	−16.7	+2.8	−19.2	−16.9	−17.8

† Including generation by oil-engine and hydro-electric plant. †† Including coke.

TABLE 11 Plant capacity of the public electricity supply industry

Megawatts

	United Kingdom			England and Wales		
	Output capacity			Output capacity		
	At end of period	New plant brought into commission during period†	Maximum load during period	At end of period	New plant brought into commission during period†	Maximum load during period
1968	51,029	4,173	42,884	44,372	3,439	37,738
1969	52,735	2,777	43,885	46,035	2,661	38,153
1970	57,237	5,791	44,161	49,335	4,511	38,651
1971	61,972	5,178	45,897	53,559	4,592	39,927
1972	65,067	3,618	46,912	56,055	3,029	40,612
1973 p	67,719	3,156	44,902	58,408	2,589	39,671
1973 January	65,077	—	46,912	56,051	—	40,612
1974 January p	67,719	—	38,967	58,408	—	33,702

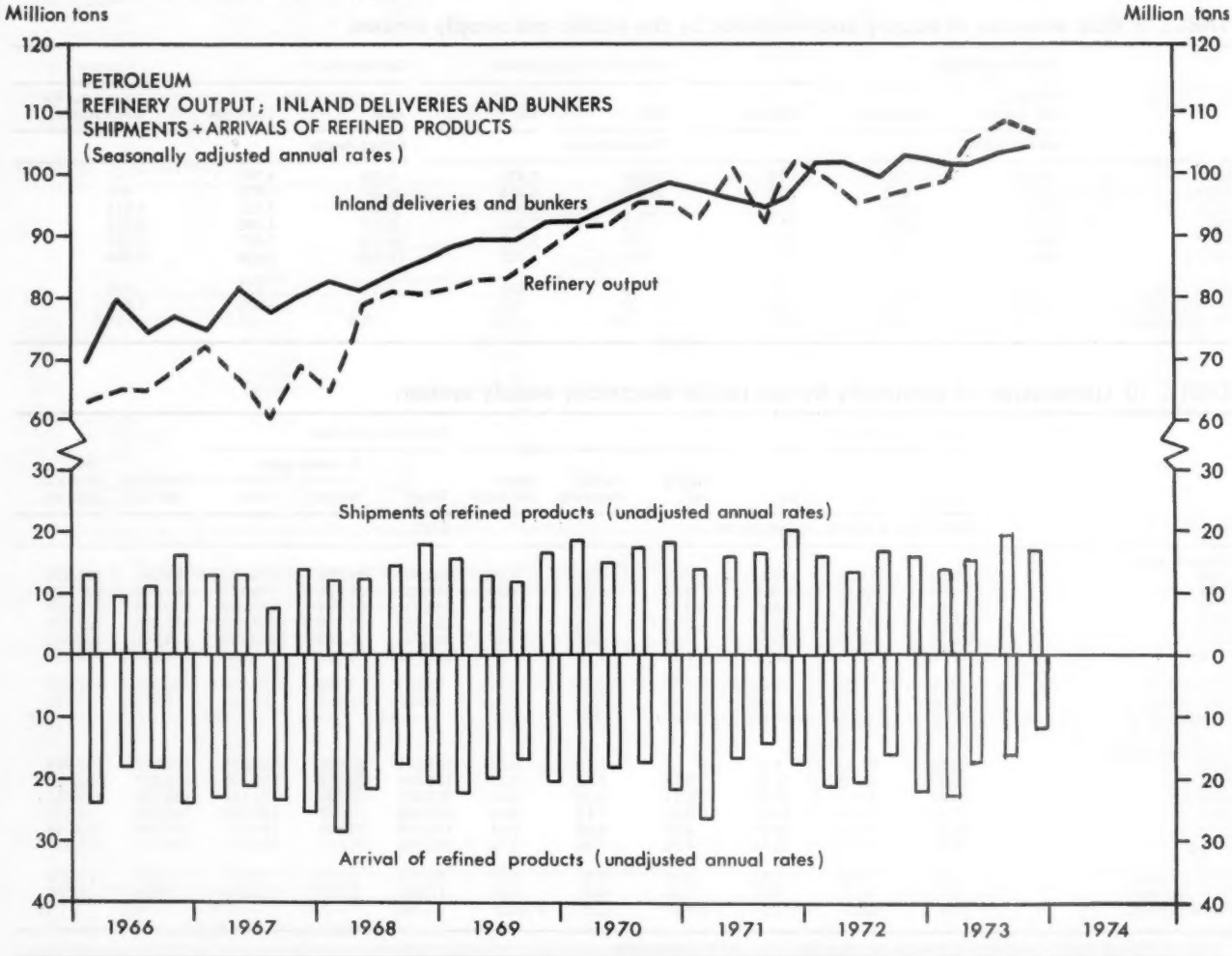
† Including revisions to interim ratings.

TABLE 12 Electricity generated outside the public electricity supply system

GWh

	Iron and steel	Engineering and other metal trades	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal mining	Chemical and allied trades: Nuclear power stations	Chemical and allied trades: Other†	Textiles, leather and clothing	Paper, printing and stationery	Other industries (including gas and water-works)	Total industry	Transport under-takings	Total
1968	2,779	1,412	376	623	3,655	5,753	568	2,857	598	18,621	625	19,246
1969	2,835	1,328	383	585	3,854	6,769	545	2,970	643	19,912	685	20,597
1970	2,700	1,508	375	478	4,142	6,846	564	2,965	637	20,215	664	20,879
1971	2,888	1,344	410	411	4,339	6,987	535	2,671	629	20,214	677	20,891
1972	2,587	1,320	409	420	4,098	7,408	458	2,786	679	20,165	689	20,854
1972 1st quarter	743	319	140	77	1,255	1,925	105	710	188	5,462	178	5,640
2nd quarter	618	318	53	117	907	1,916	119	679	160	4,887	167	5,054
3rd quarter	550	332	45	100	950	1,766	112	633	149	4,637	163	4,800
4th quarter	676	351	171	126	986	1,801	122	764	182	5,179	181	5,360
1973 1st quarter	797	624	108	139	1,157	2,060	133	773	203	5,994	194	6,188
2nd quarter	641	565	62	113	1,001	1,843	127	692	169	5,213	175	5,388
3rd quarter	593	672	62	90	1,105	1,743	114	584	156	5,119	162	5,281

† Including production by the mineral oil refining industry



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This unique standard work of reference brings together all the main series of official statistics compiled by the Department of Employment and its predecessors since 1886, plus some for even earlier years. It contains 389 pages of tables and 50 pages of text and the subjects covered are wage rates, earnings, hours of work, retail prices, employment, unemployment, vacancies, family expenditure, industrial accidents, and disputes, membership of trade unions, labour costs and output per head. This will be a most valuable source-book for everyone concerned with the study and formulation of economic policies. **£7** (by post £7.25)

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TABLE 13 Sales of gas and electricity by the public supply systems

	Gas					Electricity				
	Total	Iron and steel industry	Other industries	Domestic	Other	Total	Iron and steel industry	Other industries	Domestic	Other
	Million therms					GWh				
1968	4,443	140	820	2,829	654	177,096	11,000	62,826	66,655	36,615
1969	5,000	174	911	3,211	704	188,834	11,693	65,742	72,185	39,214
1970	5,780	244	1,232	3,542	762	197,751	12,004	67,489	77,213	41,045
1971	7,520	343	2,381	3,930	866	203,433	10,837	69,371	80,674	42,551
1972	9,787	437	3,845	4,509	996	210,470	10,774	69,117	86,723	43,856
1973 p	10,730	395	4,437	4,815	1,083	225,057	11,656	75,314	91,244	46,843
1972 1st quarter	2,883	102	853	1,623	305	59,535	2,434	16,302	28,068	12,731
2nd quarter	2,223	98	968	935	222	49,385	2,866	17,446	19,468	9,605
3rd quarter	1,738	92	897	603	146	42,124	2,543	16,407	14,567	8,607
4th quarter	2,943	145	1,127	1,348	323	59,426	2,931	18,962	24,620	12,913
1973 1st quarter p	3,305	104	1,104	1,740	357	66,562	2,978	19,794	30,015	13,775
2nd quarter p	2,328	98	1,046	953	231	52,469	2,947	18,741	20,144	10,637
3rd quarter p	1,774	87	973	561	153	44,479	2,749	17,567	14,877	9,286
4th quarter p	3,323	106	1,314	1,561	342	61,547	2,982	19,212	26,208	13,145

TABLE 14 Refinery throughput and output of finished petroleum products

Thousand tons

	Throughput of crude/ and process oils	Refinery fuel	Total output of finished products††	Gases		Aviation spirit and aviation wide-cut gasoline	Motor spirit	Industrial and white spirits	Kerosene		Gas/ diesel oil	Fuel oil	Lubricating oils	Bitumen
				Butane and propane	Other petroleum				Burning oil†	Vaporising oil				
1968	81,787	5,073	75,832	1,022	586	430	9,379	247	4,583	69	16,874	33,718	1,019	1,726
1969	90,251	5,547	83,743	1,129	507	312	10,065	195	5,310	56	19,170	37,661	1,183	1,695
1970	100,301	5,933	93,200	1,163	364	287	11,167	186	5,724	36	22,159	42,181	1,303	1,886
1971	103,678	6,086	96,693	1,217	280	180	12,324	129	6,108	40	24,068	42,491	1,407	2,061
1972	105,290	6,319	97,797	1,440	363	416	13,417	123	6,689	31	25,133	40,355	1,312	1,972
1973	112,532	6,941	104,280	1,629	388	371	14,608	148	7,118	34	27,413	41,362	1,453	2,190
1973 January	9,738	572	9,014	143	44	20	1,286	11	663	o	2,226	3,691	122	147
1974 January p	9,361	630	8,669	143	35	9	1,166	20	623	—	2,349	3,486	110	139
Per cent change	−3.9	+10.1	−3.8	+0.1	−19.4	−53.2	−9.3	+81.3	−5.9	(—)	+5.5	−5.5	−10.1	−5.4

† Including aviation turbine fuel.
†† Including output of products not shown separately namely naphtha (light distillate feedstock) and other feedstock, waxes and miscellaneous production: refinery losses have been excluded.

TABLE 15 Deliveries of petroleum products for inland consumption

Thousand tons

	Total §	Aviation spirit and aviation wide-cut gasoline	Motor spirit	Industrial and white spirits	Kerosene			Gas/diesel oil		Fuel oil †	Lubricating oils	Bitumen	Paraffin wax
					Aviation turbine fuel	Burning oil	Vaporising oil	Derv fuel	Other				
1968	77,746	445	12,808	361	2,721	1,967	74	4,577	9,025	30,611	1,134	1,828	55
1969	83,779	377	13,231	241	2,921	2,208	64	4,791	10,349	33,393	1,208	1,812	58
1970	89,404	224	14,010	181	3,202	2,442	53	4,955	11,918	37,975	1,157	2,036	56
1971	90,073	145	14,727	183	3,690	2,525	47	5,104	12,370	38,772	1,129	2,173	61
1972	96,157	139	15,648	211	3,867	2,882	40	5,172	14,874	40,654	1,095	2,169	65
1973	97,774	133	16,659	230	4,135	3,134	35	5,569	14,861	38,824	1,166	2,419	74
1973 January	9,674	8	1,242	20	284	417	2	442	1,692	4,284	95	167	6
1974 January p	8,544	9	1,196	18	252	368	2	451	1,490	3,600	94	145	6
Per cent change	−11.7	+8.4	−3.8	−5.6	−11.4	−11.7	−10.8	+2.0	−11.9	−16.0	−1.3	−13.2	+5.4

§ Including products not shown separately. Excluding fuel consumed by refineries. † Excluding refinery consumption.

Weekly indicators of industrial output

For the time being indicators of output in some industrial sectors are being assembled where information is readily available. The following table presents the latest data available, at the time of going to press, together with similar figures for January, February, November and December 1973. It should be borne in mind that weekly figures of output are particularly susceptible to fluctuation and that figures for the corresponding period of 1973 or for the average over the whole of that year may equally be unrepresentative of a normal position. Output of cars and commercial vehicles in 1973, for example, was much reduced by industrial disputes.

Index numbers of output

Average 1973 = 100: not seasonally adjusted

	Weekly averages				Week ending										
	Jan. 1963	Feb. 1973	Nov. 1973	Dec. 1973	5 Jan. 1974	12 Jan. 1974	19 Jan. 1974	26 Jan. 1974	2 Feb. 1974	9 Feb. 1974	16 Feb. 1974	23 Feb. 1974	2 Mar. 1974	9 Mar. 1974	16 Mar. 1974
Ethylene	90	99	98	92	..	106	112	114	106	103	105	108	106	114	116
Crude steel	102	107	107	84	58	78	77	88	86	88	80	79	77	72	76
Passenger cars	118	103	115	95	38	84	76	99	101	93	88	90	92	79	92
Commercial vehicles	103	105	97	100	32	71	73	80	91	76	83	82	85	78	95
Cement	84	93	105	79	43	60	68	75	71	77	88	85	97	102	
Coal	108	110	92	64	34	72	71	69	63	46	6	..	..	..	80
Gas sent out	130	125	125	146	146	145	141	142	143	150	143	143	151	151	148
Television sets															
Monochrome	135	125	98	68	50	75	74	79	76	79	81	84	77	84	87
Colour	92	92	120	101	63	104	107	107	100	102	103	109	105	107	105

.. not available.

Notes:
(i) In some cases, the average weekly production in 1973 is partly estimated.
(ii) Output in December 1973 and in week ending 5 January was also affected by holidays.

Motor vehicle output in February including latest weekly estimates

Summary

In terms of the number of units produced, motor vehicle output in February was markedly higher than in January. There were signs, however, that production of both cars and commercial vehicles was falling off in the first week of March as a result of the delayed impact of restricted working on supplies of components. In the second week, following the lifting of restricted working, there was some recovery in production of both cars and commercial vehicles.

Output of passenger cars in the four week period ending 23 February was 124,442 units, 25 per cent above production in the four week period of January. The weekly average of 31.110 in February was, however, 21 per cent below average weekly output in January 1973. (For the purposes of this commentary, January 1973 is taken as the basis of comparison because later months of 1973 were unusually affected by industrial disputes.)

Commercial vehicle output in February at 27.476 units, was nearly 17 per cent above output in January, but the weekly average of 6,869 was 16 per cent below that in January 1973.

Provisional weekly estimates published in Table A indicate that the rate of output of cars in the three weeks ended 16 March was 25 per cent below that in January 1973, while production of commercial vehicles was lower by 16 per cent.

(The comments which follow are, unless otherwise stated, based on the seasonally adjusted figures in Table 2.)

Detailed statistics of UK overseas trade

Each month the Overseas Trade Statistics give a considerable amount of detail about United Kingdom imports, exports and commodities and, for many of them, the most important countries of consignment. The information in these statistics is a summary of much more detailed information. This is derived from declarations made by traders to HM Customs and Excise under the descriptions in the Tariff and Overseas Trade Classification (which has over 11,000 commodity headings); there are 198 specified countries for consignment. The fully detailed information is not published on a monthly basis but, when circumstances allow, HM Customs and Excise can supply detailed information about trade under individual descriptions of the Tariff and Overseas Trade Classsification and with individual countries or through United Kingdom ports, either for particular months or for longer periods. A charge is made which covers the cost of the service.

Applications should be made to the Statistical Office, Bill of Entry Section, HM Customs and Excise, 27 Victoria Avenue; Southend-on-Sea, Essex, SS2 6AL (Tel. Southend (0702) 49421, ext. 316 or 323 for Imports, or ext. 314 or 315 for Exports; Telex 99112 CUSEX Southend).

TABLE 1 Recorded production

Production figures of road motor vehicles cover complete vehicles, chassis with engines for delivery as such and unassembled vehicles for export. Road tractors are included but battery operated road vehicles are excluded.

Production for export may differ from actual exports as recorded in the Overseas Trade Statistics because of differences in timing and coverage.

		Passenger cars (including taxis)				Commercial road vehicles			
	No. of weeks	For home market	For export	Totals	Weekly average	For home market	For export	Totals	Weekly average
1967	52	988,273	563,740	1,552,013	29,846	245,692	139,414	385,106	7,406
1968	52	1,013,163	802,773	1,815,936	34,922	259,331	149,855	409,186	7,869
1969	53	892,758	824,315	1,717,073	32,398	272,998	192,778	465,776	8,788
1970	52	918,109	722,857	1,640,966	31,557	267,407	190,125	457,532	8,799
1971	52	1,027,462	714,478	1,741,940	33,499	268,278	187,928	456,206	8,773
1972	52	1,307,881	613,430	1,921,311	36,948	272,649	135,470	408,119	7,848
1973	52	1,142,216	605,105	1,747,321	33,602	257,574	159,045	416,619	8,012
1974	52								
1973 1st quarter	13	320,052	158,532	478,584	36,814	69,954	36,346	106,300	8,177
2nd quarter	13	290,253	155,749	446,002	34,308	69,399	39,980	109,379	8,414
3rd quarter	13	229,505	122,313	351,818	27,063	54,106	36,031	90,137	6,934
4th quarter	13	302,406	168,511	470,917	36,224	64,115	46,688	110,803	8,523
1974 1st quarter	13								
2nd quarter	13								
3rd quarter	13								
4th quarter	13								
1973 January	5	135,970	61,705	197,675	39,535	28,419	12,597	41,016	8,203
February	4	89,426	48,206	137,632	34,408	21,401	12,054	33,455	8,364
March	4	94,656	48,621	143,277	35,819	20,134	11,695	31,829	7,957
April	4	80,647	45,380	126,027	31,507	18,957	11,278	30,235	7,559
May	5	111,333	62,019	173,352	34,670	26,613	13,684	40,297	8,059
June	4	98,273	48,350	146,623	36,656	23,829	15,018	38,847	9,712
July	4	66,106	33,344	99,450	24,863	16,054	12,041	28,095	7,024
August	4	76,537	41,956	118,493	29,623	14,437	8,754	23,191	5,798
September	5	86,862	47,013	133,875	26,775	23,615	15,236	38,851	7,770
October	4	100,661	56,057	156,718	39,180	23,475	16,046	39,521	9,880
November	4	98,926	55,819	154,745	38,686	18,659	12,490	31,149	7,787
December	5	102,819	56,635	159,454	31,891	21,981	18,152	40,133	8,027
1974 January	4	62,056	37,353	99,409	24,852	13,984	9,595	23,579	5,895
February	4	73,721	50,721	124,442	31,110	16,048	11,428	27,476	6,869
March	5								
April	4								
May	4								
June	5								
July	4								
August	4								
September	5								
October	4								
November	4								
December	5								

Cars

Seasonally adjusted, the number of cars produced in February 1974 was 124,000 units, an increase of 22 per cent over January 1974, but 23 per cent below the number produced in January 1973. The increase from the previous month partly reflects adaptation by the industry to the continuation of restricted working and partly the very low output at the beginning of January 1974 resulting from the introduction of the New Year Bank Holiday.

Within the total, production for export has fallen less than production for the home market. Compared with January 1973 production for the home market in February 1974 was down 30 per cent while export production fell by only 6 per cent. Consequently, the proportion of total production destined for export markets rose from 31 per cent in January 1973 to nearly 38 per cent in February 1974. Cars for export are to a marked extent in the form of unassembled kits of lower unit value than cars for the home market, which are completed vehicles. For this reason, the increased emphasis in export production implies that the fall in total production in real terms is rather greater than the fall in numbers produced would suggest.

Statistics relating to the numbers of cars exported understate the overall contribution to exports of motor car manufacturers. In recent years, there has been a reduction in direct exports of cars (whether in assembled or unassembled form) and a corresponding increase in exports of parts and components for assembly at overseas plants. This, is of course, is not reflected in these monthly figures.

Commercial vehicles

February output of commercial vehicles was 28.8 thousand, 12 per cent higher than in the previous month, but 17 per cent below output in January 1973. Within the total, production for export was marginally above the previous month and the same as in January 1973 so that exports as a proportion of total output rose from 34 per cent to 41 per cent.

Latest weekly estimates

Table A shows the weekly estimates of production of cars and commercial vehicles. The provision of weekly estimates has been undertaken by special arrangement with the main motor vehicle manufacturers to monitor the direct and indirect effects of restricted working and the recovery from the power emergency.

Apart from the first week in January, when production was affected by the holiday season, output of both cars and commercial vehicles has remained at about 80 per cent of their levels in January 1973, with the fall for cars a little greater than for commercial vehicles.

Output fell in the week ending 9 March, reflecting increased difficulties in obtaining parts and components.

In the following week, the first week after the announcement of the end of restricted working, output recovered somewhat, to reach 79 per cent of the January 1973 level for cars and 93 per cent for commercial vehicles. Manufacturers have indicated that shortages of components are still affecting output, and have reported distortions in the normal patterns of production implying that it may take some weeks for output to reach normal working levels.

TABLE A Weekly estimates of production

	Motor cars			Commercial vehicles		
	Thous.	Weekly index (January 1973 = 100) (a)	Average index for latest 3 weeks (January 1973 = 100) (a)	Thous.	Weekly index (January 1973 = 100) (a)	Average index for latest 3 weeks (January 1973 = 100) (a)
Average 1973	33.6	—	—	8.0	—	—
January 1973	39.5	100	100	8.2	100	100
Week ending:						
5 January	12.7	32	—	3.3	40	—
12 January	27.7	70	—	6.0	73	—
19 January	25.0	63	55	6.3	76	63
26 January	32.1	81	71	7.1	86	78
2 February	33.8	86	77	7.3	89	84
9 February	31.1	79	82	6.1	74	83
16 February	29.6	75	80	6.6	80	81
23 February	30.5	77	77	6.6	80	78
2 March	30.7	78	77	6.7	82	81
9 March	26.7	67	74	6.2	76	79
16 March	31.1	79	75	7.6	93	84

(a) Average weekly output in January 1973 is taken as the basis of comparisons, since production in that month was at a fairly normal level and relatively unaffected by industrial disputes.

Scale model of a Scammell tractor-trailer outfit carrying two 20 ft. Gentransco containers. It is the latest toy in the Matchbox series made by Lesney Products and is just coming into the shops in Europe, the United States, and other major markets. With over 80 regular freight services to and from many parts of Europe, Gentransco carries a wide variety of export groupage loads for Lesney.

TABLE 2 Production – seasonally adjusted

The seasonally adjusted series has been adjusted to exclude the effect of regularly securing influence (eg holidays) but the figures still reflect the effect of factors that do not recur regularly (eg strikes).

Care should be taken not to interpret changes between one month and another as necessarily indicating the underlying trend. The averages in the latest three months and in the previous three months give a more reliable guide to recent changes.

MONTHLY AVERAGES — Thousands

		Passenger cars			Commercial vehicles		
		For home market	For export	Total	For home market	For export	Total
1967		82	47	129	20.5	11.6	32.1
1968		84	67	151	21.6	12.5	34.1
1969		74	69	143	22.7	16.1	38.8
1970		77	60	137	22.3	15.8	38.1
1971		86	59	145	22.3	14.7	38.0
1972		109	51	160	22.7	11.3	34.0
1973		95	50	145	21.5	13.2	34.7
1974							
1973	1st quarter	99	47	146	22.2	11.8	34.0
	2nd quarter	91	48	139	21.7	12.1	33.8
	3rd quarter	97	51	148	23.0	14.5	37.5
	4th quarter	93	56	149	19.0	14.6	33.6
1974	1st quarter						
	2nd quarter						
	3rd quarter						
	4th quarter						
1973	January	111	50	161	22.9	11.7	34.6
	February	92	44	136	22.5	12.2	34.7
	March	95	46	141	21.2	11.7	32.9
	April	85	44	129	20.8	11.4	32.2
	May	90	50	140	20.7	10.4	31.1
	June	97	52	149	23.7	14.4	38.1
	July	108	54	162	24.6	16.6	41.2
	August	103	54	157	21.5	13.4	34.9
	September	81	44	125	23.0	13.4	36.4
	October	100	58	158	22.0	16.8	38.8
	November	94	58	152	16.8	12.2	29.0
	December	86	52	138	18.1	14.7	32.8
1974	January	64	38	102	14.3	11.5	25.8
	February	77	47	124	17.1	11.7	28.8
	March						
	April						
	May						
	June						
	July						
	August						
	September						
	October						
	November						
	December						
Average of:							
Sep.-Nov. 1973		92	53	145	20.6	14.2	34.8
Dec.-Feb. 1974		76	45	121	16.5	12.7	29.2
Percentage change		−17	−15	−16	−20	−11	−16

Footwear industry: orders, deliveries and stocks

In the three months ended December 1973 net new orders (pairage seasonally adjusted) received by the footwear industry were estimated to be 18 per cent less than in the three months ended September 1973. Deliveries were 4 per cent lower than in the previous three months and orders on hand at the end of December were 4 per cent lower than the September level. The index of production in the three months ended December was 6 per cent lower than in the three months ended September.

A detailed breakdown of manufacturers' deliveries by type of footwear in pairage and value terms, together with figures of exports, imports, consumer expenditure, prices and employment are published in the Business Monitor Production Series under the reference PQ 450.

The table below is compiled from the results of the monthly and quarterly inquiries which started at the beginning of 1971 and the KS inquiry which they superseded. Linkage factors spanning the fourth quarter 1970 and the first quarter 1971 have been calculated from matching samples of firms contributing to both the old and new inquiries and the KS results adjusted to provide a single, broadly comparable series. Since the linking factors cover only two quarters however, the amended back data for 1966-70 should be interpreted with caution.

The index of production is calculated from the value of total sales and work done by firms classified to the footwear industry (Minimum List Heading 450 of the standard industrial classification). The movements shown by the index numbers will frequently differ from those shown by the absolute figures of pairage and value which relate to complete footwear only sold by manufacturers classified to MLH 450 and to other industries eg rubber) in the SIC.

Index of production: Orders on hand, net new orders, deliveries and stocks of complete footwear

Monthly averages or monthly totals

	Index of production 1970 = 100	Orders on hand (end period)			Net new orders			Deliveries			Stocks (end period)
		Million pairs		£ million	Million pairs		£ million	Million pairs		£ million	Million pairs
1966		33.6			..			16.4			
1967		37.8			16.5			16.1			
1968	113	41.6			17.3			17.0			
1969	108	34.6			15.9			16.5			
1970	100	38.9			16.8			16.2			
1971	108	32.5		55.7	15.7			16.2		23.8	19.4
1972	104	29.5		59.6	15.2		24.8	15.4		24.5	18.5
1973 p	107	42.0		81.5	16.2		29.6	15.2		27.8	16.5
	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Actual
1972 1st quarter	105	37.7	36.4	53.4	18.0	16.8	24.7	16.3	16.0	25.5	20.0
2nd quarter	98	35.7	28.8	65.1	13.7	12.8	25.8	14.4	15.3	21.9	24.1
3rd quarter	112	26.4	32.3	49.7	13.1	17.2	20.9	16.2	16.0	26.0	18.2
4th quarter	98	29.5	31.8	59.6	15.8	14.0	27.7	14.8	14.2	24.4	18.5
1973 1st quarter	104	36.2	36.0	62.4	18.1	17.2	29.6	15.9	15.8	28.7	18.7
2nd quarter	106	45.8	42.4	86.5	18.0	18.1	34.0	14.9	15.9	25.9	20.6
3rd quarter	112	39.0	47.8	71.4	12.6	16.7	23.2	14.9	14.9	28.2	16.3
4th quarter p	105	42.0	46.0	81.5	16.0	13.7	31.9	15.0	14.3	28.5	16.5
1972 July	115	30.1	28.3	57.0	9.3	15.9	16.0	14.9	16.4	24.0	
August	114	31.9	35.1	55.5	17.7	23.4	23.3	16.0	16.5	24.8	
September	108	26.4	32.3	49.7	12.2	12.4	23.4	17.6	15.2	29.2	
October	99	25.4	31.2	49.9	16.5	13.2	28.6	17.5	14.3	28.5	
November	99	29.0	31.4	58.7	19.4	14.6	34.9	15.9	14.4	26.1	
December	97	29.5	31.8	59.6	11.4	14.1	19.7	10.9	13.8	18.8	
1973 January	98	33.1	38.5	61.7	18.1	21.9	27.9	14.5	15.2	25.8	
February	109	34.5	37.6	61.4	16.8	14.8	27.8	15.4	15.7	28.1	
March	105	36.2	36.0	62.4	19.5	14.7	32.1	17.8	16.4	32.2	
April	109	41.0	37.3	75.2	19.5	17.5	38.8	14.8	16.2	25.9	
May	105	45.4	39.2	86.7	20.1	17.7	38.6	15.6	15.8	27.0	
June	103	45.8	42.4	86.5	14.5	19.0	24.6	14.1	15.7	24.9	
July	111	41.0	43.2	74.0	9.7	16.0	13.9	14.4	15.2	26.3	
August	118	39.7	45.9	72.7	13.5	18.0	27.0	14.8	15.3	28.3	
September	107	39.0	47.8	71.4	14.8	16.0	28.7	15.5	14.1	29.9	
October p	102	41.5	49.5	77.7	20.1	15.6	40.1	17.6	13.9	33.9	
November p	108	44.7	49.6	88.4	19.5	15.0	41.4	16.3	14.9	30.6	
December p	105	42.0	46.0	81.5	8.3	10.5	14.1	11.0	14.0	21.0	

Northern Ireland index of production

The provisional figure for Northern Ireland's index of production for January 1974 is 160. This is nine points lower than December 1973 and six points lower than for January 1973.

The index numbers for the main industrial groups with the increase or decrease on January 1973 shown in brackets are: textiles 245 (−14 points), clothing 114 (−1), engineering and metals 112 (−1), food, drink and tobacco 113 (−6), timber and furniture 166 (+12), mineral products 141 (−1), other manufacturing industries 255 (+3), gas, electricity and water 229 (−31).

Index of retail sales in Northern Ireland

The seasonally adjusted index of retail sales in Northern Ireland for January was 163 (1965 = 100), 16 per cent more than in January 1973 (see footnote to Table).

After allowing for price changes, the total volume of sales in January 1974 was 2 per cent higher than a year earlier.

The seasonally adjusted index numbers of the value of sales in January and percentage increases on a year earlier for the main groups of traders are shown below. More detailed information may be obtained from the Ministry of Commerce, Index of Retail Sales, 21 Linenhall Street, Belfast BT2 8BZ (tel. Belfast (0232) 28081, ext. 140).

		January 1974	
Sales by:	Sales in 1965 – £m	Seasonally adjusted value index numbers 1965 = 100	Percentage increases
All kinds of business	219	163	16
Food shops	97	177	19
Non-food shops	122	152	15
Of which:			
Clothing and footwear shops	36	168	16
Durable goods shops	21	142	6
Miscellaneous non-food shops	43	146	10
Department and general stores	22	141	40

Note: The index of retail sales has been revised with the construction of a new series back to 1966. Estimates of sales in 1965 have been revised accordingly. Details of the changes may be obtained from the address given above.

Sales in the carpet industry in December

The daily rate of manufacturers' sales by value in December was provisionally estimated to have been at the same level as in December 1972, assuming 19 working days in both months. In the fourth quarter 1973 the daily rate of manufacturers' sales was provisionally estimated to have been 8 per cent more than in the fourth quarter 1972, assuming 64 working days in the fourth quarter 1973 and 63 days in the fourth quarter 1972. The index numbers, which are of manufacturers' sales by value, have been adjusted for the length of working month, but not for non-statutory holidays or other seasonal factors. The Wholesale Price Index for carpets is shown as a guide to the movement in prices.

1970 = 100

	Index of manufacturers' sales	Wholesale price index
1969	93	96.6
1970	100	100.0
1971	115	104.9
1972	135	111.7
1973	166	130.2
1972 Quarter ended December	169	118.2
1973 Quarter ended March	160	125.1
Quarter ended June	171	127.7
Quarter ended September	149	132.7
Quarter ended December	183	135.1
1972 September	151	114.4
October	160	114.5
November	174	120.0
December	173	120.2
1973 September	177	132.8
October	180	133.1
November	194	135.8
December	172	136.5

* Provisional

Sales by wholesale textile houses

Sales by wholesale textile houses in January showed a decrease of 4 per cent on a year earlier, compared with increases of 13 per cent in November and 4 per cent in December.

The value of stocks at the end of January was 11 per cent higher than a year earlier.

TABLE 1 Total sales and stocks

Index numbers and *percentage increase compared with a year earlier* 1950 = 100

	Value of home sales		Value of stocks end period	
1966	110	*−3*	..	..
1967	104	*−5*	..	..
1968	108	*4*	..	..
1969	103	*−5*	..	..
1970	107	*4*	..	..
1971	115	*8*	..	..
1972	121	*5*	..	..
1973	134	*11*	..	..
1972 1st quarter	102	*2*	164	*11*
2nd quarter	111	*4*	146	*8*
3rd quarter	123	*7*	154	*4*
4th quarter	149	*6*	169	*12*
1973 1st quarter	120	*18*	184	*12*
2nd quarter	123	*11*	171	*17*
3rd quarter	130	*6*	173	*12*
4th quarter	163	*10*	204	*21*
1973 January	87	*22*	162	*6*
February	126	*22*	169	*5*
March	146	*13*	184	*12*
April	133	*10*	163	*11*
May	114	*9*	173	*15*
June	121	*14*	171	*17*
July	107	*5*	173	*15*
August	124	*9*	179	*19*
September	159	*3*	173	*12*
October	184	*12*	162	*16*
November	154	*13*	203	*21*
December	151	*4*	204	*21*
1974 January	83	*−4*	179	*11*

TABLE 2 Analysis by department

Percentage increase compared with a year earlier

	Sales	Stocks (‡)
	January 1974	January 1974
Women's knitted outerwear, blouses and skirts	2	3
Women's coats, costumes, furs and raincoats	−14	12
Women's underwear	27	−17
Women's hose and children's socks	−16	−3
Women's millinery	5	37
Haberdashery, ribbons and wool	−4	−8
Children's wear	−18	−21
Men's and boys' shirts, pyjamas and outfitting	3	−21
Gloves	−29	−54
Piece-goods and nets	−32	50
Household textiles	−5	75
Floor coverings, furniture and hardware	−7	40
Boots and shoes	−16	9
Total †	−4	11

† Including some items not included among the sub-headings.
‡ Values at cost.

Notes

These statistics are prepared by Textile Distributors' Association. Inquiries should be addressed to the Secretary, The Textile Distributors' Association, 3 Berners Street, London W1P 4JP (tel. 01-580 2902).

Production in the cotton industry

Statistics issued by the Textile Statistics Bureau show that in 1973 the amount of cloth woven was 3 per cent lower than in 1972. Production of single yarn increased by 2 per cent and doubled yarn increased by 9 per cent.

Production in the cotton industry

Annual totals and weekly averages

	Single yarn(†)		Double yarn		Woven cloth	
	Cotton yarn (‡)	Spun man-made yarns and mixture yarn, inc. waste	Cotton yarn	Other	Cotton	Man-made fibre and mixtures
	Million lb.				Million lin. yards	
1963	488.7	127.0	131.4	107.0	1,014.1	560.3
1964	508.1	145.9	136.1	120.0	1,033.1	610.1
1965	484.8	142.5	131.5	120.3	1,015.0	624.4
1966	455.7	136.2	123.1	110.2	915.3	616.6
1967	383.8	124.8	108.1	105.2	745.0	529.8
1968	377.4	148.7	110.0	114.6	730.7	554.8
1969	366.4	161.3	103.2	134.3	723.4	588.5
1970	349.8	170.7	95.2	126.3	686.4	529.6
1971	293.2	183.6	187.3		611.4	524.7
1972	267.6	180.2	166.2		561.0	513.8
1973	254.5	204.0	181.1		495.6	549.3
1972 January	5.7	3.6	3.5		11.6	10.9
February	4.1	2.4	2.7		9.3	8.7
March•	5.1	3.6	3.2		11.1	10.2
April	5.4	3.8	3.3		11.8	10.6
May	5.7	4.0	3.6		12.2	11.1
June•	4.4	3.2	2.8		11.6	9.7
July	4.7	3.1	2.8		6.9	7.2
August•	5.4	3.8	3.2		11.3	9.8
September	4.5	3.0	2.9		9.8	9.2
October	5.9	4.0	3.7		11.9	10.9
November•	5.9	3.9	3.6		11.6	10.7
December	4.9	3.3	3.0		9.8	9.4
1973 January•	5.5	3.8	3.5		10.2	10.6
February	5.7	4.1	3.8		10.9	11.2
March	5.6	4.3	4.0		10.9	11.4
April	4.9	3.8	3.6		9.6	10.3
May•	5.5	4.4	3.9		10.4	11.0
June	4.5	3.9	3.4		10.4	11.1
July	3.9	2.8	2.9		6.3	7.8
August•	4.9	4.0	3.5		9.3	9.9
September	4.0	3.3	3.1		8.1	10.2
October•	5.0	4.5	3.7		10.1	11.9
November	5.0	4.5	3.6		10.2	12.0
December	3.8	3.4	2.7		7.7	9.0

(†) Spun in the cotton industry. (‡) Including yarns wholly of cotton waste and mixture yarn of cotton and cotton waste. • Average of five weeks.

Output in the wool textile industry

The volume of production in the industry (as measured by the seasonally adjusted Index of Production) in the fourth quarter 1973 was 6 per cent lower than in the third quarter 1973, and 8 per cent lower than in the fourth quarter 1972. Statistics issued by the Wool Industry Bureau of Statistics show that in 1973 deliveries of woven fabrics (excluding blankets) were 5 per cent more than in 1972; deliveries of worsted yarn (excluding semi-worsted yarn) were 3 per cent lower. Production of wool and hair tops was 17 per cent less but that of man-made fibre tops 22 per cent more.

Output in the wool textile industry

	Consumption	Production			Deliveries			
	Raw Wool (Clean weight)	Tops		Woollen Yarn (†)	Worsted Yarn (§)	Woven Fabrics (excluding blankets) (‡)		Blankets (†)
		Wool and Hair	Man-made Fibres			Woollen	Worsted	
	Million kilos					Million sq. yds.		
1963	207.7	137.9	19.1	142.0	108.7	176.8	148.6	35.1
1964	189.7	120.3	25.8	147.8	105.8	177.1	148.3	32.9
1965	182.6	112.3	25.9	146.0	103.2	175.3	147.6	32.8
1966	176.1	104.2	28.5	142.7	100.2	168.4	133.9	30.5
1967	163.3	92.1	27.6	138.1	89.6	163.2	131.3	28.7
1968	177.5	96.6	36.4	147.4	98.2	162.4	132.3	32.7
1969	174.5	92.0	42.2	142.2	100.5	155.6	130.6	32.2
1970	153.1	79.7	44.6	129.4	97.6	138.1	119.3	29.4
1971	141.2	66.2	36.6	130.7	93.0	121.9	100.3	34.1
1972	152.3	75.1	45.9	130.9	101.6	119.4	100.1	34.5
1973	136.6	62.2	55.9	135.2	100.0	124.4	105.7	36.6
1972 1st quarter	37.2	18.7	11.0	32.3	24.2	27.0	24.8	8.7
2nd quarter	39.3	19.5	11.8	33.8	26.6	30.7	24.7	6.8
3rd quarter	36.0	18.1	10.8	29.8	23.5	29.9	23.4	8.5
4th quarter	39.8	19.0	12.4	35.2	27.2	31.9	27.3	10.5
1973 1st quarter	40.7	19.9	13.3	36.8	27.8	30.9	29.3	10.3
2nd quarter	34.9	16.6	13.9	33.4	24.6	32.5	26.0	8.7
3rd quarter	29.2	13.0	13.0	29.8	21.8	28.8	23.8	8.0
4th quarter	31.8	12.9	15.6	35.2	25.7	32.5	26.5	9.7
1972 January	12.2	6.1	4.2	10.4	8.1	9.0	8.5	3.0
February	10.8	5.5	2.9	9.2	7.2	7.9	7.4	2.8
March	14.2	7.1	3.9	12.7	8.9	10.1	8.9	2.9
April	11.8	6.1	3.6	10.0	8.0	8.7	7.6	2.3
May	13.8	6.6	4.3	12.0	9.6	11.2	8.6	2.1
June	13.7	6.8	3.9	11.7	9.0	10.8	8.5	2.4
July	11.4	6.6	4.0	8.1	6.9	9.0	7.6	2.2
August	11.1	4.6	3.2	10.7	8.5	10.8	7.4	3.1
September	13.5	6.9	3.6	10.9	8.1	10.1	8.4	3.2
October	13.4	6.2	4.2	11.9	9.6	11.7	9.4	3.8
November	14.1	6.9	4.3	12.4	9.5	11.3	9.9	3.3
December	12.3	5.9	3.9	10.9	8.1	8.9	8.0	3.4
1973 January	14.3	6.8	4.2	12.9	9.5	10.4	9.8	3.9
February	12.3	6.1	4.0	11.3	8.6	9.4	9.2	3.0
March	14.1	7.0	5.1	12.6	9.7	11.1	10.3	3.4
April	11.4	5.6	4.6	10.3	7.8	9.0	8.5	3.0
May	11.5	5.5	4.9	11.1	8.5	11.6	8.9	3.0
June	12.0	5.5	4.4	12.1	8.3	11.9	8.6	2.7
July	9.9	5.1	5.0	9.0	7.3	9.0	8.4	1.9
August	9.0	3.5	3.3	10.0	7.3	8.9	6.9	3.0
September	10.3	4.4	4.7	10.8	7.2	10.9	8.6	3.1
October	11.8	4.7	5.5	13.2	9.5	11.6	9.4	3.3
November	11.3	4.8	5.7	12.5	9.1	11.7	9.7	3.5
December	8.7	3.4	4.5	9.6	7.0	9.3	7.4	2.9

(†) Estimated. (‡) Woven woollen fabrics include fabrics which are mainly woollen by weight of components and, similarly, woven worsted fabrics include fabrics which are mainly worsted by weight of components. (§) From January 1969 includes semi-worsted yarn: previously yarn of this type was not separately distinguished and the small quantities involved were divided between the woollen and worsted yarn headings. In December deliveries of semi-worsted yarn were 1.0 million kilos.

Monthly Digest of Statistics

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Exports of wool textile products

	Total	Wool tops		Yarns		Woven fabrics (‡)		Other wool textile products (†)
	£m.	£m.	Mn. Kilos	£m.	Mn. Kilos	£m.	Mn. sq. yd.	£m.
1963	130.87	42.82	43.55	21.27	15.36	63.77	89.26	3.00
1964	131.82	38.39	34.09	22.09	14.57	67.23	89.42	4.11
1965	122.07	28.98	29.03	20.51	13.70	68.00	88.78	4.59
1966	116.29	28.68	28.42	20.06	13.38	63.86	81.18	3.69
1967	103.79	22.54	23.32	18.04	12.56	59.84	75.64	3.37
1968	114.80	23.94	25.44	20.44	14.34	66.14	83.03	4.28
1969	125.41	26.55	26.01	23.32	16.08	71.08	83.07	4.45
1970	117.25	20.38	21.08	23.37	15.85	70.00	74.76	3.50
1971	106.82	16.28	18.66	23.28	15.88	62.57	64.94	4.70
1972	118.49	19.80	20.51	27.28	18.13	66.48	67.36	4.93
1973	172.32	38.06	21.36	36.95	18.28	91.08	72.22	6.24
1970 1st quarter	28.94	5.49	5.65	6.01	4.05	16.59	18.78	0.85
2nd quarter	30.81	5.73	5.82	6.35	4.36	17.94	18.96	0.79
3rd quarter	28.84	5.33	5.40	5.26	3.54	17.46	18.42	0.80
4th quarter	28.66	3.82	4.22	5.75	3.91	18.03	18.59	1.06
1971 1st quarter	23.30	4.04	4.40	5.21	3.50	13.18	13.87	0.87
2nd quarter	29.43	4.32	4.85	6.44	4.61	17.42	17.15	1.25
3rd quarter	26.21	4.12	4.74	5.37	3.54	15.45	16.86	1.27
4th quarter	27.89	3.80	4.66	6.26	4.22	16.52	17.06	1.31
1972 1st quarter	24.72	4.00	4.71	6.06	4.22	13.66	14.52	1.00
2nd quarter	31.35	5.24	5.84	7.61	5.28	17.27	17.23	1.23
3rd quarter	26.41	3.96	4.03	5.81	3.79	15.53	15.87	1.12
4th quarter	36.01	6.59	5.93	7.81	4.84	20.03	19.74	1.59
1973 1st quarter	37.85	9.38	6.31 r	8.97	5.10	18.25	17.06	1.25
2nd quarter	46.56	11.04	8.10	9.53	4.88	24.48	19.82	1.51
3rd quarter	43.93	9.36	2.81	9.09	4.20	23.89	18.54	1.59
4th quarter	43.99	8.28	4.14	9.36	4.11	24.47	16.80	1.88

(†) Wool or other animal hair, carded or combed; felts, wholly or partly of wool; blankets; travelling rugs; woollen and worsted fents; and other made-up textile articles, not individually specified in the Export List, of sheeps' or lambs' wool of fine animal hair.

Other commodities of, or containing, wool or animal hair not included in the above table; sheeps' or lambs' wool and fine or coarse animal hair not carded or combed; noils, rags and other waste; carpets; garments; smallwares; knitted or crocheted fabrics; woven fabrics predominantly of man-made fibres containing sheeps' or lambs' wool or fine animal hair.

(‡) Excluding mechanical cloths from January 1970.

Registrations of British, Community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the week ended Friday, 22 March 1974.

BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered No.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
Don Quixote	BR/E 37368/24/3/79	107	20 March	Hemdale Film Distributors Ltd.	International Arts Inc. (Pty) Ltd.
Review No. 7—27th Year	BR/E 37372/24/3/79	10	20 March	Data Film Distributors Ltd.	National Coal Board.
Don't Just Lie There, Say Something	BR/E 37373/24/3/79	91	20 March	Fox-Rank Distributors Ltd.	Comocroft Ltd.
Smokey Joe's Revenge	BR/E 37379/24/3/79	56	21 March	Children's Film Foundation Ltd.	Pacesetter Productions Ltd.
Paganini Strikes Again	BR/E 37380/24/3/79	59	21 March	Children's Film Foundation Ltd.	Interfilm (London) Ltd.
Keep It Up Jack	BR/E 37387/24/3/79	88	21 March	Variety Film Distributors Ltd.	Blackwater Film Productions Ltd.
The Optimists of Nine Elms	BR/E 37388/24/3/79	110	21 March	Scotia-Barber Distributors Ltd.	Cheetah Productions Ltd.
Movietone News 2337	BR/E 37229/17/3/79	7	22 March	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2337A	BR/E 37230/17/3/79	7	22 March	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			COMMUNITY		
The Outside Man	EC 37363/24/3/79	103	18 March	United Artists Corporation Ltd.	Cite Films, Paris and Mondial Tefi, Rome.
Intimate Desires of Women	EC 37365/24/3/79	70	18 March	Gemini Films	Rialto Film Preben Philipsen GmbH & Co. Kg Berlin.
Sex at the Olympics	EC 37366/24/3/79	71	18 March	Gemini Films	Rapid-Film GmbH, Munich.
The Con Men	EC 37369/24/3/79	97	20 March	Fox-Rank Distributors Ltd.	F.P. Cinematografica, Canaria Film, Rome and Tecisa, Madrid.
Love Me Gently	EC 37383/24/3/79	83	21 March	Butcher's Film Distributors Ltd.	Inter West Film GmbH, Berlin and Robert van Ackeren Filmproduktion, Berlin.
			FOREIGN		
Blume In Love	F 37362	116	18 March	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Tecolote Productions Inc.
Cops and Robbers	F 37364	89	18 March	United Artists Corporation Ltd.	E.K. Corporation.
Papillon	F 37367	152	20 March	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Butterfly Productions Inc.
The Seven-Ups	F 37370	103	20 March	Fox-Rank Distributors Ltd.	Philip D'Antoni Productions Inc.
Payday	F 37371	103	20 March	Fox-Rank Distributors Ltd.	P.F.C. Productions & Fantasy Films.
American Graffiti	F 37374	110	21 March	Cinema International Corporation (UK)	Universal Pictures
Bell of Hell	F 37375	96	21 March	Border Film Productions (London) Ltd.	Hesperia S.p.A. Madrid and Les Films Boetie, Paris.
The Last Italian Tango	F 37376	95	21 March	Border Film Productions (London) Ltd.	Interfilm S.p.A. Rome.
Man Monsters and Mysteries	F 37377	25	21 March	Walt Disney Productions Ltd.	Walt Disney Productions.
Run Cougar Run	F 37378	75	21 March	Walt Disney Productions Ltd.	Walt Disney Productions.
Taste of the Savage	F 37381	84	21 March	Pan European Films Ltd.	Cimex, Mexico.
House of Madness	F 37382	84	21 March	Pan European Films Ltd.	Cimex, Mexico.
The Reluctant Virgin	F 37384	84	21 March	Butcher's Film Distributors Ltd.	Pantheon Films, Rome.
Better Homes For Our People	F 37385	16	21 March	Cathay Films Ltd.	Cathay Film Services Ltd. Singapore.
The Pleasure Machine	F 37386	82	21 March	Miracle Films Ltd.	Werner Kunz Film Productions, Zollikerberg.

Correction to the Register:

The playing time of the film 'The Heroes' (F 37334) registered on 27 February 1974 has been corrected to 99 minutes.

Official Receivers' offices

Official Receivers are responsible for the administration of cases in bankruptcy and compulsory liquidation. Inquiries should be addressed to the nearest Official Receiver

High Court of Justice
Senior Official Receiver: A. T. Cheek

Bankruptcy
Thomas More Building, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2A 2JY (Tel: 01-405 7641)
Official Receivers: R. B. Howard; J. Tye

Companies Winding-up
Inveresk House, 346 Strand, London WC2R 0HJ (Tel: 01-836 7733)
Official Receivers: L. R. Bates; N. Saddler; D. A. Williams

Birmingham
Commercial Union House, Martineau Square, Birmingham B2 4UP (Tel: 021-236 8831/7)
A. D. Gwyther; J. F. Hirst

Bournemouth
Burlington Arcade, Bournemouth BH1 2JS (Tel: 0202-28208/9)
A. H. Horler

Bradford
West Riding House, Cheapside, Bradford BD1 4LJ (Tel: 0274-33651/2)
V. Duffy

Brighton
Windsor House (East Entrance), 30-35 Edward Street, Brighton BN2 2JZ (Tel: 0273-64301/2)
J. F. O'Reilly

Bristol
Sun Alliance House, 4 Colston Avenue, Bristol BS1 4BN (Tel: 0272-290268)
D. S. Clackett

Cambridge
49 Bateman Street, Cambridge CB2 1LT (Tel: 0223-53930 and 59646)
R. F. Savage

Canterbury
Lombard House, 12-17 Upper Bridge Street, Canterbury (Tel: 0227-62070 and 65037)
A. R. Haigh

Cardiff
9th Floor, 24/26 Newport Road, Cardiff CF2 1SH (Tel: 0222-30575)
B. J. Longley

Chester
Dee Hills Park, Chester CH3 5AR (Tel: 0244-21471/2)
K. Matthewson

Croydon
Park House, 22 Park Street, Croydon CR9 1TX (Tel: 01-686 4961)
R. A. D. Copper

Exeter
Eastgate House, High Street, Exeter EX4 3JU (Tel: 0392-55445)
A. J. Seldon

Gloucester
Grosvenor House, Station Road, Gloucester GL1 1ST (Tel: 0452-21658/9)
H. W. Kirkwood

Hull
Beverley House, St. Stephen's Square, Hull HU1 3XF (Tel: 0482-23720 and 23729)
J. E. Friend

Ipswich
St. Clare House, Greyfriars, Ipswich IP1 1LX (Tel: 0473-56731)
T. A. Tuck

Leeds
Pearl Chambers, East Parade, Leeds LS1 5BX (Tel: 0532-28011/2)
W. A. Bishop

Leicester
Prospect House, 94 Regent Road, Leicester LE1 7DE (Tel: 0533-22251/3)
H. Roach

Liverpool
West Africa House, 25 Water Street, Liverpool L2 0RQ (Tel: 051-236 8397/8)
R. W. F. Pagan

Manchester
Townbury House, 11 Blackfriars Street, Salford M3 5AB (Tel: 061-832 2471)
K. A. Miller; A. N. Percy

Newcastle upon Tyne
3rd Floor, 4 St. Nicholas Buildings, St. Nicholas Street, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 1RF (Tel: 0632-21104/5)
F. Durkin

Northampton
6 Cheyne Walk, Northampton NN1 5QA (Tel: 0604-37288/9)
R. F. Savage

Norwich
Davey House, Castle Meadow, Norwich NOR O2D (Tel: 0603-28983/4)
T. A. Tuck

Nottingham
1 Collin Street, Nottingham NG1 7EP (Tel: 0602-51596/8)
W. W. Jordan

Plymouth
63 New George Street, Plymouth PL1 1RD (Tel: 0752-68554)
A. J. Seldon

Reading
PO Box No. 40, Somerset House, 3 Blagrave Street, Reading RG1 1QE (Tel: 0734-581931/5)
R. G. Goddard

Rochester
Gordon House, Star Hill, Rochester (Tel: 0634-42603 and 46906)
A. R. Haigh

St. Annes
Petros House, St. Andrews Road North, Lytham St. Annes FY8 2JD (Tel: 039-15-21271)
M. Clark

Sheffield
8/12 Furnival Gate, The Moor, Sheffield S1 4QN (Tel: 0742-26691/3)
T. Wilks

Southampton
21 London Road, Southampton SO9 1NQ (Tel: 0703-23348/9 and 23340)
A. H. Horler

Southend
2nd Floor, Colman House, Victoria Avenue, Southend-on-Sea SS2 6EF (Tel: 0702-41316/7)
F. L. Sage

Stockton
4 Bridge Road, Stockton-on-Tees, Teesside TS18 3BP (Tel. 0642-65598/9)
F. Durkin

Stoke
London House, Hide Street, Stoke-on-Trent ST4 1QN (Tel: 0782-45256/8)
A. K. Sales

Swansea
5th Floor, Sun Alliance Building, 166/167 Helens Road, Swansea SA1 5DL (Tel: 0792-42861)
P. W. Nunn

Watford
40 Clarendon Road, Watford WD1 1HJ (Tel: 0923-44288)
F. L. Sage

Release dates of economic statistics to be published in April

This notice is issued by the Central Statistical Office on behalf of the Government Statistical Service and other organisations as a guide to the dates of publication of major economic series in April. The dates are those which Departments, or other organisations concerned, are aiming at, and would normally expect to meet. They are always subject to the possibility of delay from unavoidable statistical problems of collection and compilation. There may, however, be exceptional delays occasioned by the emergency measures although some allowance for this has been made in dates given for April. Further inquiries about individual series should be addressed to the source named.

Publication date	Series	Method of release*	Source
April			
1 Mon.	Central Government borrowing requirement (Feb. prov.)	Fin Stats	CSO Treasury
	Hire purchase and other instalment credit business (Feb.)	PN	Department of Industry
	Retail trade (Feb.-final)	PN	Department of Industry
2 Tues.	United Kingdom official reserves (March)	PN	Treasury
	Capital issues and redemptions (March)	PN	Bank of England
4 Thurs.	Capital expenditure by the manufacturing, distributive and service industries (4th qtr.-revised)	T & I	Department of Industry
	Manufacturers' and distributors' stocks (4th qtr.-revised)		
5 Fri.	Consolidated Fund and National Loans Fund (March)	London Gazette	Treasury
	National Income and Expenditure (4th qtr.-revised)	PN	CSO
8 Mon.	Turnover of catering trades (Feb.)	PN	Department of Industry
10 Wed.	London clearing banks monthly statement (mid-March)	PN	CLCB
	UK banks' eligible liabilities, reserve assets and reserve ratios (mid-March)	PN	Bank of England
11 Thurs.	Sales and orders in the engineering industry (Dec.)	T & I	Department of Industry
	Car and commercial vehicle production (March-prov.)	PN	Department of Industry
12 Fri.	Crude steel production (March)	PM	BSC/BISPA
	Building Societies' receipts and loans (March)	PN	BSA
16 Tues.	Wholesale price index numbers (March)	PN	Department of Industry
	Retail trade (March-prov.)	PN	Department of Industry
17 Wed.	Basic rates of wages and normal weekly hours (end-March)	PN	Department of Employment
	Monthly index of average earnings (Feb.)		
18 Thurs.	Index of industrial production (Feb.)	PN	CSO
	Consumers' expenditure (1st qtr.-1st preliminary estimate)	PN	CSO
19 Fri.	Retail prices index (March)	PN	Department of Employment
	Balance of payments current account and overseas trade figures (March)	PN	Department of Trade/CSO
21 Sun.	National Savings monthly progress report (March)	PN	National Savings Committee
22 Mon.	Unemployment (April-prov)	PN	Department of Employment
	Unfilled vacancies (April-prov.)		
	New vehicle registrations (March)	PN	Department of the Environment
	UK banks' assets and liabilities and the money stock (mid-March)	PN	Bank of England
23 Tues.	Appropriation account of companies (4th qtr.)	PN	CSO
	Net acquisition of financial assets—analysis by sector (4th qtr).		
	Financial accounts of industrial and commercial company and personal sectors (4th qtr.)		
25 Thurs.	Energy trends	T & I	Department of Energy
	Unemployment (March-final)	Gazette	Department of Employment
	Employment in production industries (Feb.)		
	Overtime and short-time working in manufacturing industries (Feb.)		
	Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes (March)		
	Car and commercial vehicle production (March-final)	PN	Department of Industry
30 Tues.	Construction (new orders) (Feb.)	PN	Department of the Environment
	Bricks and cement production (March)	PN	Department of the Environment
	Imports and export unit value and volume index and terms of trade (Feb.)	PN	Department of Trade

*PN = Press Notice.

Export publicity for industry

Publicity for British exporters can often be obtained through use of the facilities of the Central Office of Information, who are concerned with collecting from industry items suitable for dissemination overseas by way of Government information services. The COI are interested in news items, feature article material, photographs, tape recordings for radio, films for television and other screening, Contact should be made with the nearest Regional Office covering your area.

Northern: Mr H. G. Roberts, Andrews House, Gallowgate, Newcastle upon Tyne NEI 4TB (Tel: 27575 – Telex 53277).

East & West Ridings: Mr D. de M. Guilfoyle, OBE, City House, Leeds LS1 4JG (Tel. 38232 – Telex EconPlan 55472 – message to be prefixed for COI).

North Midland: Mr T. Cooban, Cranbrook House, Cranbrook Street, Nottingham NG1 1EW (Tel: 46121 – Telex 37572).

Eastern: Mr A. A. McLoughlin, Block D, Government Buildings, Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge CB2 2DF (Tel: 58911 – Telex 81187).

London & South Eastern: Mr R. Dean, OBE, St. Christopher House Annexe, Sumner Street, London, SE1 (Tel: 01-928 2371 – Telex 915444).

Southern: Mr A. S. Poole, Market Place House, Reading RG1 2EH (Tel: 581261 – Telex 84816).

South Western: Mr W. J. D. Irving, MVO, The Pithay, Bristol BS1 2NF (Tel: 291071 – Telex 44203).

Midland: Mr D. C. Boyd, Five Ways House, Islington Row, Birmingham B15 1SH (Tel: 021-643 8191 – Telex 33376).

North Western: Mr H. V. Tillotson, MVO, 22nd floor, Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester M1 4BD (Tel: 061-832 9111 – Telex 667830).

Scottish Office: Mr C. MacGregor, MBE, Scottish Information Office, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh EH1 3DQ (Tel: 031-556 8501) District Office: 314 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow C2 (Tel: 041-221 5670 – Telex 77583).

Ulster Office: Northern Ireland Information Service, Stormont Castle, Belfast BT4 3ST (Tel: 63011).

Welsh Office: Mr Brian Evans, Director, Welsh Office Information Division, 42 Park Place, Cardiff CF1 3PY (Tel: 28066 – Telex 49327).

Volume of insurance business

The table below, which is to be reproduced in the Insurance Business Annual Report 1973, to be published later in the year, shows the principal items of aggregate business undertaken by insurers authorised under the Insurance Companies Acts 1958/1973 as shown in returns made in accordance with the Insurance Companies (Accounts & Forms) Regulations 1968 (SI 1968 No. 1408) and deposited with the Department of Trade and Industry during 1973. As not all insurers have a calendar financial year and as Section 8 of the Insurance Companies Act 1958 allows deposit of returns up to six months after the end of a financial year the aggregate figures give only an approximate indication of the business done in 1972. (Except where otherwise stated the figures include business carried out by insurers incorporated in the United Kingdom and those incorporated overseas whose business is carried on both in United Kingdom and elsewhere.)

Insurers incorporated in the United Kingdom (excluding Lloyd's Underwriters)

(£ million)

Total assets	22,360
Income from investments	1,252
Premiums (net of refunds, rebates and premiums for reinsurance ceded)	

	In UK	Overseas	Not distinguishable	Total world-wide
Long-term business	2,516	238	—	2,754
General business	1,219	1,138	68	2,425*

	LIAB	MAT	MV	PL	PA	PROP	Treaty reinsurance
* Comprising	286	286	766	109	64	652	262

Claims paid	
Long-term paid and admitted (net of reinsurance recoveries)	1,484
General (net of salvage, reinsurance and other recoveries)	1,290†

	LIAB	MAT	MV	PL	PA	PROP	Treaty reinsurance
† Comprising	146	198	440	50	33	285	138

Increase in provision for claims outstanding (Sch. 2, Pt. III line 18 minus line 3)*	233‡

	LIAB	MAT	MV	PL	PA	PROP	Treaty reinsurance
‡ Comprising	75	19	81	9	2	35	12

Insurers incorporated overseas – in United Kingdom

(£ million)

Premiums (net of refunds, rebates and premiums for reinsurance ceded)	235

Lloyd's Underwriters – 1972 Account

	Life	UK motor	MAT	Other	Total world-wide
Premiums (less brokerage, discount, commission, returns and reinsurance	1	65	435	427	928
Claims (less reinsurance recoveries)	1	45	324	360	730

* Insurance Companies (Accounts and Forms) Regulations 1968 (SI 1968 No. 1408)*

Business Monitor

The following titles and issues of Business Monitor are now available:

Production series

Monthly at £1 each a year post free:

PM 481 Paper and paper making materials for December 1973
PM 491 Rubber consumption and stocks for October 1973

Quarterly at 37½p each a year post free:

PQ 219 Animal and poultry foods for second and third quarters 1973
PQ 271.2 Organic chemicals for fourth quarter 1973
PQ 331 Agricultural machinery (except tractors) for third quarter 1973
PQ 368 Electrical appliances primarily for domestic use for third quarter 1973
PQ 390 Engineers' small tools and gauges for third quarter 1973
PQ 391 Hand tools and implements for third quarter 1973
PQ 399.6 Metal hollow-ware for third quarter 1973
PQ 441 Weatherproof outerwear for third quarter 1973
PQ 444 Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc., for second quarter 1973

Miscellaneous series

Monthly at £5.25 a year post free:

M1 Motor vehicle registrations for January 1974

Census series

1971 Census of Production Reports (price including postage shown in brackets)

PA 101 Coal mining (34p)
PA 279.7 Photographic chemical materials (26p)
PA 342 Ordnance and small arms (26p)
PA 602 Electricity (26p)

Business Monitors in the Production Service and Distributive and Miscellaneous series are normally available by annual subscription from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH. The Census of Production reports are available on standing order from the same address or can be purchased separately from the Government Bookshops or through booksellers.

Exceptionally copies can be purchased over the counter at either the Departments of Trade and Industry Central Library, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, or at the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU. Copies of specific issues (including back issues) can be ordered by post (payable in advance) from the Central Library, which will supply prices on request (tel. 01-222 7877, ext. 3038).

A complete list of titles of Business Monitors is available on application to Room 306, Gaywood House, Great Peter Street, London SW1P 3LW.

Inquiries about the distribution of Business Monitors may be made to the Business Statistics Office, Cardiff Road, Newport, Mon. NPT 1XG (tel. 0633-56111, ext. 2700; Telex 497121/497122 – Answer back BSO Newport).

Production statistics

The Business Statistics Office has decided that because of the need to economise on paper usage, the practice of enclosing copies of inquiry forms for retention by the firm's concerned will be discontinued. The issue of 'retention copies' with the sales inquiry forms which manufacturing firms are required to complete and return each quarter will be discontinued with effect from the issue of forms for the 2nd quarter of 1974. Similar action is being taken in respect of the monthly production inquiries for April.

A letter informing firms of this change in practice is being sent with forms due to be despatched at the end of March.

The Business Statistics Office regrets that it has been necessary to make this change and hopes that it will not cause firms undue inconvenience.

Cinema admissions and takings in December 1973

During December, counted as a five week period, the weekly average of admissions to cinemas in Great Britain was 2.06 million and the weekly average of gross box office takings, including VAT was £0.95 million. The comparable figures for December 1972 were 2.30 and 0.92 respectively.

Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in 'Trade and Industry'

A = annually M = monthly Q = quarterly 6M = every six months.

Title	Last published
Air transport: trade by air (6M)	18 Oct. 1973
Balance of payments:	
current account (M)	7 Mar. 1974
trends in invisible transactions (Q)	11 Oct. 1973
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	29 Nov. 1973
Business names and limited partnerships (A)	7 Mar. 1974
Capital expenditure:	
distributive and service trades (A)	28 Apr. 1971
manufacturing, distributive and service industries (Q)	7 Mar. 1974
Catering trades turnover (M)	14 Mar. 1974
Chemicals industry activity (Q)	2 Aug. 1973
Companies:	
acquisitions and mergers (Q)	28 Feb. 1974
new registrations:	
Gt. Britain (M)	14 Mar. 1974
N. Ireland (M)	21 Mar. 1974
Computers: UK market (Q)	24 May 1973
Construction work overseas (A)	11 Oct. 1973
Electronic capital equipment (Q)	21 June 1973
Energy trends (M)	This week
Engineering industries: sales and orders (M)	21 Mar. 1974
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	21 Mar. 1974
cinema admissions and takings (M)	This week
overseas payments and earnings (A)	9 Aug. 1973
registration of films (A)	31 Jan. 1974
Food:	
consumption levels (6M)	30 Aug. 1973
household consumption (Q)	17 Jan. 1974
Footwear industry:	
production, orders and deliveries (M)	This week
Foreign exchange: official reserves (M)	7 Mar. 1974
Foreign trade:	
industrial countries' production and trade (Q)	14 Mar. 1974
world exports of manufactures (A)	30 Sept. 1970
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Furniture orders and deliveries (M)	14 Mar. 1974
Hire-purchase business (M)	7 Mar. 1974
Industrial production:	
index numbers (M)	28 Feb. 1974
N. Ireland index (M)	This week
Wales index (Q)	7 Feb. 1974
Insurance companies: investments and assets (A)	30 Aug. 1973
Investment:	
book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	15 Nov. 1973
industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	10 Jan. 1974
investment and earnings overseas (A)	29 Mar. 1973
Machine tools: sales and orders (M)	28 Feb. 1974
Man-made fibres:	
deliveries (Q)	14 Mar. 1974
production (M)	7 Mar. 1974
production: quarterly analysis (Q)	14 Mar. 1974
Motor industry:	
car and commercial vehicle production (M)	This week
estimated figures (M)	14 Mar. 1974
motor trade turnover (Q)	21 Feb. 1974
Office development permits (Q)	14 Mar. 1974
Overseas trade of the UK:	
direct exporters and credit terms (A)	10 May 1973
unit value and volume index numbers (M)	28 Feb. 1974
value: analysis of trends (Q)	6 Dec. 1973
(*see also* Balance of payments)	
Pension funds: investments and assets (A)	30 Aug. 1973
Retail prices index (M)	28 Feb. 1974
Retail trades:	
sales (M)	7 Mar. 1974
provisional figures	14 Mar. 1974
sales, N. Ireland (M)	This week
stocks (M)	14 Mar. 1974
Royalties: overseas transactions (A)	12 Apr. 1973
Shipping: nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	6 Dec. 1973
Steel consumption and stocks (Q)	21 Mar. 1974
Stocks:	
distributive and service trades (A)	28 Apr. 1971
manufacturers' and distributors' (Q)	7 Mar. 1974
retail (M)	14 Mar. 1974
Television: overseas payments and earnings (A)	9 Aug. 1973
Textiles:	
activity in the industry (Q)	13 Dec. 1973
carpet sales (M)	This week
cotton industry production (M)	This week
hosiery production (M)	21 Mar. 1974
made-up clothing: orders and deliveries (M)	14 Mar. 1974
orders and deliveries (M)	21 Mar. 1974
wholesale houses' sales (M)	This week
wool exports (Q)	14 June 1973
wool output (M)	This week
Tourism:	
foreign visitor arrivals (M)	14 Mar. 1974
overseas travel and tourism (A)	21 Feb. 1974
Wholesale prices:	
average prices of selected commodities (A)	29 Mar. 1973
index numbers (M)	14 Mar. 1974

Department of Trade and Industry organisation etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representation overseas	3 Jan. 1974
Business Monitor titles	6 Sept. 1973
Customs notices of interest to exporters	21 Mar. 1974
ECGD local offices	14 Mar. 1974
Guide to DTI	6 Dec. 1973
Official Receivers' offices	This week
Programme of trade promotions	24 Jan. 1974
Release dates of economic statistics	This week

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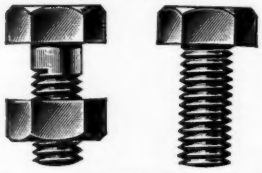

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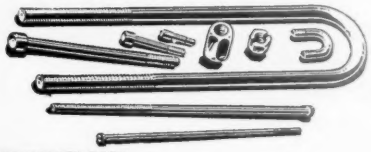

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